Beaver & Gephart

Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

VOL. XVIII. BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18 1886. NO. 46.

Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Bell Telephone Company have won another suit.

THE plurality of Governor Robinson, of Ohio, is 11,581.

THE Vermont Senate has killed the bill granting suffrage to women by a vote of 18 to 10.

GOVERNOR ROB'T PATTISON is mentioned as a probable candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE King of Denmark says that his son, Prince Waldemar, must not accept the crown of Bulgaria.

EVEN Col. Bob Ingersoll refuses to interest himself in behalf of the condemned Chicago anarchists.

IT would cost only twelve dollars a night to light the Bartholdi Statue, but in New York twelve dollars are twelve dollars.

THE phases of the Chicago packing house strike present an interesting resemblance to those of the Southwestern railroad strike.

THE Bartholdi statue is not yet lighted. Perhaps some enterprising New York paper will kindly open a subscription for this purpose.

THE irritable Vilas made one or two speeches in Wisconsin and the Republicans gained 9000. That is the sort of postage stamp Vilas is.

PRINCE WALDEMAR who was elected ruler of Bulgaria, says he will ask the opinion of his papa, the King of Denmark, before he either accepts or declines.

HORIZONTAL MORRISON lives in a town called Waterloo. He consoles himself with the reflection that another great man got an equally bad walloping on territory bearing the same name.

AMONG other notable events in Huntingdon is the discovery of two moulds, with which counterfeit money is manufactured. One is for five cent pieces and the other for half dollars.

WE think it is really ungenerous and unkind to say anything evil of the dead, but Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, capped the climax the other day by comparing Cleveland to Grant.

HARVARD, the great New England College, considers Princeton its great and only rival, and is very jealous. This is evidenced by several snubs which it was particular to bestow during the recent anniversary exercises.

NOW that France has behaved so handsomely in giving us Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, Englishmen are talking of giving us the statue of Queen Victoria, to be 400 feet high. All right; let every nation in Europe contribute their statuary, each higher than the preceding one, and in time the United States will be the most statuesque country on the globe.

THE vacillating course of the French government in foreign affairs is strikingly displayed in the case of Egypt. France, which at one time acted in cooperation with England in a quasi-protectorate over that country, voluntarily relinquished its position. Now it is sore because England is occupying a position which it voluntarily relinquished.

THE general opinion among Republicans is that Stanley Matthew Quay will be the next United States Senator. Please remember, however, that we favor the election of Gulusha A. Grow. We believe that he deserves the honor if he wants it. Mr. Quay was honored only a year ago with election to the office of State Treasurer; he should be satisfied with that for a few years.

MR. QUAY is getting the support of Republican members of assembly quite rapidly. On Saturday he got the seventeen Republican members from Allegheny county and the five from Schuylkill. It looks as if he will be the successor to John I Mitchell in the U. S. Senate. All the members referred to also endorsed Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, for the next speaker of the House.

The Party vs. the Administration.

One of the peculiarities of the Democratic party, through all its past history, has been the claim: whenever a Presidential election occurs it is essential to the welfare and the very salvation of the country that their candidate should be elected. It was just so when Buchanan was a candidate. He was elected upon this cry, being put forth as a Presidential offering for the good of the whole people, a sort of *crisis* man for the Republic, and he saved the country just about as well and as much as any other of the latter day Presidents of this party.

Another peculiarity of the Democracy is: that when the man and the administration are secured and in power then over the whole country, throughout the length and breadth of the party, complaints are made and great distrust expressed as to the "saving grace" of the man and his policy, after all. Now this is precisely the case in regard to the fraternal relations between our present Chief Magistrate, Grover Cleveland, and a large portion of the party that elected him to his high office.

As everybody knows, the New York *World* was the most powerful advocate of Cleveland, and the most influential factor of his election. For a few months past this paper, so long regarded as the leading oracle of Democratic doctrines and policy, has kept an eager watch for opportunities to find fault with Mr. Cleveland, to pick flaws in the policy of his administration, and in a way has questioned his capacity for even the ordinary duties of his position.

We make a few extracts from a recent issue of the *World*: Democrats "are disappointed that the first Democratic administration in nearly a quarter of a century should have pursued so peculiar a policy as to have *absolutely no influence* in shaping or stimulating new reformatory legislation for the benefit of the country."

Again: "Little has been done that was promised, and less of what was expected."

Another sentence: "People complain that the President has had no fixed policy, but has been variable and fluctuating."

Now read this extract: "He (the President) has sublet his financial policy to Wall street."

When the gambling character of the financial operations of Wall street are considered, when it is considered that the policy of Wall street would just as soon reap profits from the disasters of the country and people as from their prosperity, then this charge becomes a serious reflection upon Mr. Cleveland's honesty. We do not believe that this view is entertained by any considerable number of the Democratic leaders, although so emphatically voiced by the New York *World*.

The *World* continues: "He has sublet Civil Service Reform in this city and Massachusetts to the independents, while farming out the patronage as spoils to the politicians and "workers" in other States where the Senatorial "bosses" had to be pleased and reform has few supporters."

In another paragraph the *World* says: "Though the President may be strong in Galveston and Little Rock the active element of the Democratic party outside of the office-holders, in the State of New York, is not pleased or satisfied with Mr. Clevaland's course." The allusion to such elements of Democracy as are to be found among the "Arkansaw travelers" and the Texas "saloon brokers" if not intended as a slur upon the under-sills of the party, certainly cannot be regarded as a very brilliant personal compliment to President Cleveland.

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue, a prominent Democrat of New York city, and who aspires to become the leader of Tammany Hall, recently made a visit to Washington and called on the President. He says: "I went up to the White House an anti-Cleveland man, and I came away more of an anti-Cleveland man than ever. I leave Washington to-day opposed to him and his policy, and I don't care who knows it. I am glad I came over here. I found here Democrats from all sections of the country, and they are all of one way of thinking—they are opposed to Cleveland. I have just come out of a conference of representative Democrats where we discussed the general situation. There was not a man who stood up for Cleveland or who would be for him in 1888 under any circumstances."

We could give further quotations from various Democratic sources reflecting upon Mr. Cleveland and the policy of his administration, but it is unnecessary. Intelligent readers are aware that the present administration is opposed by many of the editors and prominent politicians who aided the election of Mr. Cleveland, and who claimed that the return to power of the Democratic party would subserve the best interests of the people of this country.

How can the people trust a party which has never been satisfied with its own achievements?

Now, let these boastful claims and this great reversion of feeling be remembered when the next Presidential contest is about to take place, and Mr. James G. Blaine, whom the people will demand for the Republican candidate, will receive the largest popular vote ever given for President of the United States. HIRAM TORREY.

Offended Mr. Bayard.

Minister Phelps, who represents this Government at the Court of St. James, has offended Secretary Bayard. The trouble is that Mr. Phelps thinks too highly of himself and the Secretary considers that no one is worth noticing except Mr. Bayard. Mr. Phelps' particular offense was in using the cable too freely to send complimentary notices of himself which appeared in the newspapers in England. The only question is whether or not a foreign minister is privileged to use the cable; if so, the frequency with which he uses it should not make any difference. Mr. Phelps doubtless considered that Mr. Bayard would be pleased to know how highly the English press thinks of his minister. But the fine compliments only disgusted Mr. Bayard and he has informed Mr. Phelps that he must cease using the cable. Perhaps Mr. Bayard has no right to give such a command and Mr. Phelps, if high-spirited, will use it as much as he pleases. Then we can look for an open rupture between these exalted gentlemen. We are not surprised if the mails are too slow for such an important gentleman as Mr. Phelps. To know that the folks at home can read the compliments paid to him, the same day or the day after, is a great gratification. We are sorry that such a conceited person has been sent to London to represent a very plain and matter-of-fact government, but now that he is there this small gratification should not be denied him.

The President and His Sister.

We confess we do not believe that Mr. Cleveland and his sister Rose have quarreled. It would be a pity if such was the case. Miss Cleveland monopolizes the intellect of the family and with her knowledge on one side and his position on the other the contest would be great. Besides, brother and sister should live in amity and peace. If he is headstrong she should not interfere and he has no right to oppose any of her pet schemes.

Rose seems to be an independent piece of femininity. She don't want to live on the prestige of her brother's fame, but she desires to have a career for herself. Her first efforts seem to have been unsuccesful, and she is now resting at her home in Holland Patent. We dare say that if suffrage should be extended to females and they were eligible to the Presidency, Rose would be a candidate in opposition to her brother; not because she has any special dislike for him, but because she considers herself the better of the two. In such a contest we would bet on Rose; but we would bet very quietly so as not to lose our vote, as we would especially desire that our ballot should be cast for some other person than Grover.

We hope the brother and sister will give the world a proper example of what should characterize sisterly affection and brotherly consideration.

No More Notoriety.

What will we do for sensations? Since the campaign closed the affairs of Bellefonte have assumed a condition of distressing insignificance. It is too great a change after a season of cheap notoriety. No more will we see in the festive city papers the political circular or card or strongly-worded affidavit, gaily displaying to the world the names of Bellefonte citizens heretofore unknow to fame. We long once again to see the names we used to see; to read of the horrible offenses the other fellow has been guily of. James Schofield, P. G. Meek and all the rest of them, where are they? It is a cruel fate which must cause them once again to sink into oblivion.

To Occupy the Executive Mansion.

The public always delight to learn all they can about the family who are to occupy the Governor's residence at Harrisburg, and for the benefit more particularly of people at a distance we will inform them.

Governor-elect Beaver's family consists of his wife and four sons, the youngest being yet an infant. Mrs. Beaver is an accomplished lady, whose tastes are exceedingly refined and quiet. For this reason she was not especially desirous for her gallant husband to be elected to a position which involves so many social duties on her part, but no lady in the land is more fitted than she to fill the position of the first lady in the state with dignity. She is the daughter of Hon Hugh McAllister, who was a celebrated lawyer—being a member of the Centre county bar—and a member of the State Constitutional convention.

The oldest son, Gilbert, is attending State College, and will probably remain at that institution during the entire Winter and Spring sessions. He is a very promising, intelligent and industrious young gentleman.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of Dr. Thos. R. Hayes, who with her husband is now in California, is a sister of Mrs. Beaver. She is a brilliant and accomplished lady, fond of society and always very popular. She will doubtless return East to aid her sister in social obligations.

Another member of the Governor's family is Mr. William Hamilton, a bachelor, who is well acquainted in Harrisburg. Mr. Hamilton, in addition to being a very intelligent gentleman, is a renowned statistician and knows about as much of the affairs of the State as any citizen in her borders.

The Governor's relatives throughout the State include many of the best and most wealthy families, who will doubtless be glad to aid in adding to the brilliancy of the mansion, where the Chief Executive will preside with so much dash, wisdom and skill.

High License.

The *Watchman* argues in favor of high license for the liquor traffic. We say that the system of licensing anything which can be proven to be essentially wrong, is itself wrong. For the government to palliate an evil for the sake of revenue is worse in principle than free or indiscriminate license would be. That Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master for money does not render Judas' sin less heinous. It is wrong in principle for any government—be it national, state or municipal—to take revenue as the price of blood. It is the testimony of people in Iowa, Kansas, Maine, parts of Georgia and other States, that prohibition does prohibit this crime as well as any other. There are laws against robbery, but they did not prevent a gigantic express robbery a few weeks ago.

For us to say that prohibition does not prohibit indicates a condition of anarchy. When people are not willing to enforce laws we *have* anarchy. Do not fear anarchy from the uprising of labor—behold, we have it at our very doors, if people will not enforce laws now in existence.

Deer Hunting.

Just at this time the sport of hunting is being pursued with about as much avidity as at any other time in the year. The sport of hunting deer is very fascinating and exciting.

Did it never occur to our citizens that it would be grand to have the woods full of deer? And if hunting the deer should be stopped for a few years would not the graceful creatures increase rapidly enough to soon fill the forests? We do not say it is advisable to cease the sport or that it is practicable to attempt to do so, but merely present for consideration the condition of affairs could this policy be carried out. Just think of the deer being almost as numerous as the birds in the woods. They are beautiful animals, much admired for their gracefulness, and their presence would add new attractions to the forest.

WE believe that the Legislature will do its duty. That it may see its duty in proper light we submit to it that, according to all demands of justice and the rules of fairness which should actuate Republican politics, Stanley Mathew Quay has no claims which will entitle him to be elected United States Senator. Galusha A. Grow has announced that he is a candidate and of all that are named, Mr. Grow's claims are paramount. Another whose claims should be considered before Mr. Quay's, is Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia. It will be to the interest of the Republican party to elect either of these gentlemen, and the united action of the party demonstrated by the recent State election, should be preserved at all hazards.

Observe the Sabbath.

One of the greatest objections to the *way* in which workmen conduct their labor movements is that they hold so many of their business meetings on Sunday. For instance, the Philadelphia *Press* informs us that on Sunday last meetings were held in that city with the object of organizing all the labor organizations to vote for one of their own candidates for mayor. We believe that labor unions are right, but believe that the laws of God should be observed by laborers as well as by any other organization of individuals. If they pay no respect to the Sabbath they will forever alienate from them many who otherwise would co-operate with them. Perhaps our readers become weary at our persistent efforts to inculcate an observance of this day. But we shall continue to so; because we believe that on the right observance of the Sabbath the most important interests of laborers and citizens depend in our free Republic.

"Shot in the Back."

Chauncey Black the defeated candidate for Governor, in giving a cause for his defeat, said he was "shot in the back" by Democrats. That is not a very honorable way to be wounded. Soldiers in battle do not like to be shot in the back as it implies that they were running away. Now, was Mr. Black running away from his own party, or did the Democrats take the trouble to crawl around behind their candidate to shoot at him. In truth, it is a grave charge—serious for himself and for his party. It cannot be that Chauncey was running away, so some trusted Democrats must have played the assassin. Who were they?

MR. BETTS was elected state senator from the Thirty-fourth district, composed of the counties of Clinton, Clearfield and Centre, by 11,808 majority. Mr. Clemson, the Prohibition candidate, received 712 votes, and a "lone" Greenbacker named Martin had 89. The total number of votes cast in the district was 13,410, and out of that number Mr. Betts had 12,609. The Republicans had no candidate in the field, which accounts for the large Democratic majority. Senator Betts should be able to sleep soundly under such a strong endorsement, and no doubt many bets will be offered that he does.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

THE New York *Sun*, which is nothing if not aggressive, demonstrates that President Cleveland is not so popular as he was in 1884. There was no need of the demonstration after the recent elections. But the *Sun* gives as the reason for the loss of popularity that he is not in sympathy with the Irish people, and that he appointed as minister to England "a gentleman who was known to be an antagonist and a contemner of the Irish cause." This may have something to do with it, but there are better reasons, and will be more of them, before the next presidential election settles the question absolutely.

THE friends of Col. Benton, of Missouri, removed for making speeches in the campaign, intend to file with the President copies of newspapers containing reports to speeches made by Postmaster-General Vilas in Wisconsin. Just how the President can make fish of one and fowl of the other it is hard to see, but doubtless he will manage it. The truth of the business is that it is not only a permissible but a desirable thing that officials, representative of the Administration, including the President himself, should come before the people and address them on the issues of the times.

THE American nostril is too acute to odors that custom has made tolerable to the British nose for such an enterprise as the Lonsdale-Cameron concern to be successful in this country. The notoriety given to Violet Cameron by her association with Lord Lonsdale may make her very attractive in England, but not so here. This fact has been drilled into Lonsdale's head by the pressure of financial screws, and the project of an American tour has been abandoned and the company will return to England. Good riddance of bad rubbish!

GENERAL NOTES.

A 2-pound nugget of Virginia gold has been found in Transylvania county, N. C.

Five students in Earlham College have been expelled for going to see "Richard III."

In Paris some of the fashion leaders seek a revival of the short waist of the Empire.

Enough people have gone into Kansas within a year to found a city the size of Baltimore.

An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in five provinces of the Duch Indies, including Sumatra.

A free school of political science, with a two-years' course of study, will be opened in Paris Nov. 15.

About 100 babies have been named after the present President of the United States. Poor babies!

Miss Violette Cameron's real name is Violet Lydia Thompson, but she is no kin to the burlesque actress.

Base ball has been introduced in the Pittsburg Insane Asylum for the physical and mental improvement of the inmates.

Two Italian sawdust swindlers robbed a New Haven peanut peddler of $264 by offering him a chance to make $20,000 out of nothing.

Col. P. Donan recently brought to New Orleans from Honduras an opal which is said to be the second largest in the world. It is as big as a hen's egg.

Natural gas accumulating in the stove in a Pittsburg public school exploded the other day without hurting any one, but the children all gained a half holiday.

It is reported that Nebraska is unusually free from tramps because she is bounded on the east and south by the Prohibition States of Iowa and Kansas.

The botanist of the Agricultural Department has made a report on the Arid Region, but fails to throw any light on the extreme changes in Atlanta and Providence.

A young woman has been arrested in Chicago for begging while arrayed in a "lightning change" costume, by means of which she could transform herself in an instant if necessary.

Snowshoe clubs are organizing in northern Michigan, and $1,500 worth of flannel uniforms have been ordered from one tailor alone. A toboggan slide will also be built at Marquette.

Berks county people, in view of the fact that the county is paying $7,000 a year for its insane, are considering the advisability of the county establishing an insane asylum of its own.

According to the San Francisco newspapers more first-class wine has been made in California this year than ever before, as a result of experiments in grapes from France and Germany.

A cat not liking the new home at Greenfield, Nova Scotia to which she had been removed, took her six kittens and walked with them back to her former home, at Milton, a distance of 16 miles.

A few days ago, as a machinist in the South Florida Railroad car shops, at Sanford, was making some repairs on his engine, he was confronted by ground rattler which had crawled into a long-bolt hole to keep out of the wet.

There are some funny things out in Michigan. A few years ago they elected a statesman who bore the surname of Begole to be their governor; and now they have another statesman who rejoices in the name of Yaple.

The nurse of the baby Alphonso XII, of Spain is a famous girl now. When the royal youngster received his three decorations from the King of Portugal she exclaimed: "Now I trust his little Magesty will keep his nose clean."

There are now 13 women living who are Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor, all of whom except Rosa Bonheur, the painter, and Mme. Dieulafoy, the antiquarian, received the decoration for actual service on the field of battle.

An amateur gardener has found that petroleum poured into the crown of such plants as dandelions, thistles, and plantains will kill them, but in ridding a lawn of these deep-rooted weeds care must be taken not to flood the grass with the oil.

J. Oliver Cunningham of Huntingdon, Pa., was presented with handsome gold watch on Monday by a tobacco firm in Louisville, Ky., for selling the largest amount of tobacco in the month of October. Mr. Cunningham's sales aggregated over 6,000 pounds.

The Susquehanna river, opposite Wrightville and Columbia, just above the dam, is said to be literally covered with wild ducks, and the sportsmen keep up a regular fusilade on them all day long. One man brought 78 ducks to York one morning recently.

A man in Wisconsin was out hunting and a shower came up. He put his hand over the muzzle of his gun to keep the powder dry, when a heavy clap of thunder coming he involuntarily jumped, his knee struck the hammer of the gun and his hand was blown to pieces.

A remarkable illustration of the enduring quality of human hair may now be seen in the British Museum, where has been placed a wig lately found in a temple at Thebes, which is supposed to have been worn by an Egyptian priest at a period not less than 3,400 years ago.

When the laborers left their work on the Chautauqua Lake Railroad the other night they had just finished a piece of grading above the fish pond. Next morning 50 feet of the grading had disappeared, and in its place was a pool of water. It is thought there is a subterranean passage there.

A burglar broke into a store in Springfield, Mass., the other night, and left a piece of one of his shoestrings on the window where he entered. A man was, arrested, a part of one of his shoestrings was gone, the remaining part corresponded with the piece found in the window, and so he is to be tried for burglary.

Poetry.

SOME MINDS.

Some minds are like streams flowing on to the sea,
Through fields where the sunshine is placid and free,
Where the clover, wind-wafted, coquets with the bee.

Some are like mountain rills dashing along
Over rocks and through valleys with laughter and song;
But checked, they plunge on down abysses of wrong.

But some, like rivers too closely confined,
Brest the rocks that oppose them, and silently grind
Or make in their progress grand canons of mind—

Deep, dark and mysterious wild gorges of gloom
They may seem, and yet in them sweet wild flowers may bloom,
And gems and pure gold in their caverns find room.

No depths of man's nature are barren of good—
Over desolate rocks swept the wind and the flood,
And the forests arose that for ages have stood.

Over all their fair tresses the summer had care,
Her soft breezes fanned them, and birds of the air
Had nests in their branches and warbled love's prayer

So over men's hearts let the sweet waters flow,
And the rocks shall be melted flow hardened below,
And the vines and the roses will cling there and grow.

BELLE BUSH.

THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

Little they know, or even think,
Of the trouble there is in shedding ink,
By the busy wielders of pencil and pen—
Generally known as newspaper men.
"Jottings," "In General," "Spice of Life,"
"Variations," and rumors rife.
"Saturday Notes" and "Sunday News,"
"All Sorts of Paragraphs" to amuse;
Market reports and marine disasters,
Puffs of pills and patent plasters;
Now at the theatre in white cravat,
Swallow-tail coat, and opera hat;
Then to prize fight, where you write
Sickening details of a bloody fight;
Back to the city, just in time
To report the sermon of some divine;
Steamboat collision, smash-up of trains,
Election returns to bother your brains;
Agent dramatic, with long-winded story,
To write up his star to theatrical glory.
Deaths, marriages, murders, rows,
Balls and parties, minstrel shows,
Stock speculations, bubbles of air,
Tossed about by bull and bear;
Praising the limb in dancer's pose,
And next the calves in cattle shows;
Pencil in hand at the racing course,
Taking the time of a trotting horse,
Jotting down each stroke and catch,
Made in a famous cricket match;
Now of a street row taking a note,
And then a row in a college boat.
These are a few of the many things
At which the tireless pencil swings.

THE MISCHIEF OF PRETTY WAITER-GIRLS.

Tho' the soup may be clear, and the fish may be good,
And the lamb and the sparrow-grass tender,
How on earth can a person attend to the food
That attendants so fair to him render?

Tho' each dish be success, and the menu complete,
And the table could not be laid neater,
Yet I languidly let fall the spoon in the sweet,
Since my thoughts turn to something far sweeter.

Tho' the Geissler right up to the brim of the glass,
Like a souffle of diamonds be creaming,
It looks dull when I glance at the eyes of the lass
That just over my soul are gleaming.

No! give me the waiter's thick hands and white ties
When I wish to persistently gobble;
For I can't feast my mouth when I'm feasting my eyes,
Nor digest when my heart's on a wobble.

GLADSTONE.

Charged with an empire's fate to-day he stands
The first great statesman of that boundless realm
Where old precedent rules, to overwhelm
Man's rights, and bind anew the iron bands
Which make that isle unhappiest of lands.
Bent with the gale, like some gr at, ancient elm,
Proudly the ship sails on; and at the helm,
O'er seas of hate clear toned thy voice commands
The way that ends in peace. Lead on, O Chief!
Though wild winds rage, and mountain surges sweep
In furious billows thund'ring at thy feet,
Still to thy conscience stand! The gilead leaf
Be thine to Ireland! Past by, all wrongs shall sleep
When thy half-century's task is made complete.

Our Story Teller.

GUY'S CHORISTER.

[Continued.]

Even now, when Downbury has become a flourishing place, instead of the old-fashioned market-town it was—now, when it boasts a fine concert-hall and listens critically to London "stars"—even now it remembers and speaks of that marvellous singing.

The story which Guy Hallam had taken for his cantata was the beautiful story of Ruth, and the words which the wonderful voice took up were the tender ones which have been loved for centuries and will be loved while the world lasts—"Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried."

As the last sounds died away, there was the sound as of sobbing amidst the vast concourse of people throughout the great Cathedral; but the composer of the music which had so moved them neither heard nor heeded the involuntary tribute to his genius.

Beautiful as he had known his work to be, he had never dreamed that it could be endowed with such beauty as had been just imparted to it. A new soul seemed breathed into it. A mist rose before his eyes, he paid no heed to the music before him—nor did he need it. He forgot where he was, forgot the spell-bound multitude that listened to him. He felt only communion of spirit with that other which so wonderfully comprehended his, and he was moved by its sympathy to higher flights of genius. He played as if inspired, and the choristers seemed carried away. The building rang with their clear young tones, and ever and anon the marvellous voice thrilled the hearts of the audience. Women sobbed aloud, tears rolled down fair young cheeks and stood in faded eyes. The whole great assembly was irresistibly swayed by the various moods of the music; the moments passed unnoticed. One last long grand song of triumph soared like a lark's above all other voices, the organ ceased, the cantata was over, and Guy was famous.

Among the crowd that passed out of the huge doors of Downbury Minster that day there was not one dissentient voice. Even would-be cavillers were silenced, feeling it to be impossible to say anything which would not be condemned as unjust and assigned its true motive. The town rang with applause, and the wires flashed the news to all-absorbing London of this young genius, this wonderful composer, who from the very midst of the people had suddenly sprung into the light of fame.

Nor did they cease to marvel and to inquire about the singer who had so much to do with Guy's success. Whence came he, and why had he never been heard of before? What was his name? Was he town-bred or a stranger?

The general opinion was that he was a *protege* of the young composer's, kept purposely in the dark, in order more effectually to dazzle and bewilder his hearers.

But, as usual, general opinion was wrong; and Guy was as completely in the dark as all the rest. He scarcely waited to hear the last vibrations of the organ before he turned to where the young singer had stood, only to find his place vacant. He passed through the congratulating throng which surrounded him, and sought, but sought in vain, for the vanished boy. As he had come, so he had departed. The choristers, on being questioned, one and all disclaimed any knowledge of his whereabouts, and, more strangely, declared that, were they to meet him, they should not recognize him. Every inquiry seemed to be futile, and at last Guy Hallam went home to his lodgings, with a feeling of disappointment in his heart quite disproportionate to the occasion.

After all, he had achieved a signal triumph, and it was sheer absurdity, he reasoned, to feel himself debarred from the full enjoyment of it because he who had so greatly helped was not there to share it.

Waiting in his rooms he found his sister. She took both his hands, and her calm eyes filled with tears.

"Ah, Guy," she said simply, "I thought it was almost good enough for me to know your genius; but I find I am much happier now the world acknowledges it too."

He kissed her tenderly.

"You have always helped me, my dear, and have been a mother to me ever since we lost our own. Most of the good that is in me I owe to you, and the greatest joy I have in my success comes from the knowledge that very soon I shall be able to offer you a home with me. It has been cruelly bitter to me to feel indebted even to you, and to know that, from my having spent your money, you have had to live on charity."

"Fides's charity has been by no means cold, Guy," returned his sister, smiling; "and I should not like to leave her now, much as I love you. She has been so good to me."

"Was she there?" he asked, turning away abruptly and lifting, as if absently, the photograph on the piano. "Did she think well of it?"

"She had a special engagement," his sister answered, "and did not care to accompany me."

There was a sudden crash. The picture had fallen, and the frame and glass were broken.

"It does not matter, Theo," he said, as she made a movement to pick up the portrait; "let it lie. It is valueless to me."

His sister smiled slightly. She seemed curiously oblivious of the trouble in his face.

"Even were I willing to leave Fides," she resumed, "I know that a home with you would be only temporarily established. Now that you have the ball at your feet and a glorious future awaiting you, you will be sure to marry soon; and then I should be turned adrift again."

He sat down moodily and pushed away the picture with his foot.

"I shall never marry," he declared.

"Nonsense! Guy," she added, after a pause, "don't you think it would be a good thing to fulfil the old man's implied, if not expressed, desire, and try for Fides?"

"Theo, can you imagine that I could ever be guilty of so mean an action? You know how by the terms of our grandfather's will, she must if I ask her—thank Heaven for that 'if'!—marry me, or forfeit her fortune. Surely you must see how that precludes a man of honor from even thinking of it. Ordinary fortune-hunters are bad enough, but the basest among them would not stoop to put a girl into such a false position. If I hated her, I could not, and, if I loved her"—his voice softened, and he bent and picked up the portrait—"if I loved her a thousand times less, could I put before her the two alternatives?"

"But, if you loved her, Guy"—his sister laid emphasis on the words—"why should the happiness of your—and perhaps her—life be sacrificed to the folly of an old and the false pride of a young man?"

"Better sacrifice happiness than honor, my dear, as you know as well as I do, whatever you may say. Let her keep her fortune in peace and contentment, never guessing that anything could shake her in its possession; and, whatever she does, may Heaven bless her! She shall never be troubled by me, unless—unless——"

"Unless what, my foolish brother?"

"Unless I should know that she loved me. There—it's out now, Theo—what I dare say you have guessed long ago—that Fides is the only girl I have ever cared for or am ever likely to love! But there is no use in talking about it, and you must put away my secret in the farthest corner of your heart."

His sister crossed the room and laid her hand on his hair.

"My poor boy," she said very gently, "I thought I knew the symptoms, and, though I am sure you are wrong, I honor you for all you say. Tell me," she went on abruptly—"who was that boy who sang so exquisitely to-day? Is he a Downbury lad?"

Her brother shook his head.

"I wish I knew. If I were superstitious, I should be inclined to say he was not mortal. He came to me last night in the dusk, and this morning he appeared and disappeared as by enchantment."

"And his name?"—Miss Hallan was making preparations for departure.

"He calls himself Harry Sisson; but, curiously enough, he seems to be utterly unknown. Such a voice as that can scarcely waste its sweetness altogether on the desert air; and yet——"

"Yet I dare say it is doomed to be cracked in shouting to the plough-horses, or choked with the river-mists, or something equally unromantic. Now I must go, leaving you my advice in the matter—which is, to be content with results, letting the means remain uninvestigated."

"Uninvestigated! I shall never be happy till I have found him. There is nothing on earth I would not do for the boy who sang my music as he did. I should be genuinely unhappy if I thought I was never to hear him sing it again. I would do anything and go anywhere to find him."

"Good-bye, enthusiast! Now that you become excited, I shall leave you. By-the-way," she added, turning as she reached the door, "there is a Harry Sisson at Deepdene, who may be the one you are in search of. Will your feelings carry you so far as to make you break your vow and go up there to look for him?"

Break his vow and go to Deepdene! The words haunted Guy Hallam when his sister had left him—haunted him in the quiet twilight of that summer evening and during the days that followed it.

After all, he had made no vow never to see the old place again; and, now that each post brought him letters from *impresarios* of all sorts, containing offers of every kind of engagement, when he heard himself spoken of as the man of the day, the feeling of bitterness and injustice passed out of his heart, and his pride, reasserting itself, told him that he possessed in his genius a greater inheritance than any which could be left him or taken away. Besides, his inquiries about the missing chorister continued utterly fruitless, and, as each day the chance of finding him grew smaller, so did his restless desire to discover him deepen.

Thus it came about that one evening, when the rays of the setting sun were lighting up the distant Minster, Guy, for the first time in fourteen years, stood again by the gates of Deepdene.

The old lodge-keeper came out to open them. When last he had seen her, she had been standing there, her apron at her eyes, as she waved a farewell to "Master Guy."

The old feelings of love and sorrow crept into his heart as he took her wrinkled hand. Here too Fides had lingered, sobbing as if her heart would break, while her grandfather stood beside her, stern and cold.

For a moment the lodge-keeper did not recognize him; then she welcomed him joyfully. He spoke to her for a little while of her own affairs, then he asked about the boy Harry Sisson.

She shook her head.

"I don't rightly know, Mr. Guy," she said doubtfully. "There be such a rare lot now up there at the Hall that I can't fairly tell 'ee who is and who isn't. There be a Brown, I know; but that can't be him, for he be the butler and fifty, if he be a day; and there be—Stay—yes, there do be a Sisson! For I do remember now that t'other day Miss Fides—whose only fault, bless her, be that she have taken your place, Master Guy—Miss Fides she comed home the other day with a little lad all in rags, with great blue eyes. And I heard them tell at the lodge that she had found him starvin' like, and had stripped him of his rags and put him into a page-boy's suit, and keeps him now to run errandses for her, and wash her pug-dogs, and feed her poll-parrots and such like. And they do tell me she be much set on him, and have called him Granny Mead, though why I don't know, when his name be Sisson."

"That must be the boy," Guy Hallam said. "How glad I shall be to find him! Can you send to fetch him for me, Mrs. Savage?"

She shook her head.

"Why, bless you, sir, I ain't got no one to send now! All the little 'uns—leastwise what you remember little 'uns—are growed up and married or out at service now. And I suppose I shall stay here and open the gates myself till I grow too stiff to do it, and they come and put me under the daisies alongside o' my old man. But why don't you go up to the Hall yourself, Master Guy? I'm sure, if anybody has a right, it's you!"

"I don't wish to meet the ladies," he answered. "Yet——"

"If that's all, you needn't be afraid, for they've both gone out for the day. Miss Fides told me they wouldn't be back till late, and said I was to go to bed when I was tired—for I suffer sorely with the roomatics—as they would come in by the other lodge."

"Then I will go and make inquiries," he decided. "Good-bye!"

He strode a little way up the long drive, and then turned on the well-remembered lawn. The way led past a little plantation to the terraces of Deepdene, which were all ablaze with color. He stopped and looked at the dear old walls he loved so well, the walls that were his birthright.

He stood just beside the window of the music-room. It was open, and, with the memory of his mother strong upon him, he entered it. The room was empty; but the organ stood open, and on it lay some music which in a moment he recognized as his.

Involuntarily he laid his fingers on the keys—involuntarily began to play. The twilight was deepening fast into dusk, and an eerie feeling crept over him as the great room re-echoed with the organ's tones.

Again he struck the prelude of the marvellous song, and again, with a sense of bewilderment and almost awe, he heard the glorious voice take up the words, "Intreat me not to leave thee."

Almost mechanically he played through the song to the end, then he turned round slowly and faced the singer.

It was Fides Grimswold.

Into his eyes there came a look of bewilderment since his chorister's voice, unmistakable and unique, had echoed through the room; now there was no one there but his cousin, the original of his prized portrait. Sweeter than ever he had pictured her, she stood with soft lace wrapped mantilla-fashion round her small head.

"I—I—beg your pardon for being here," he stammered. "They told me there was no chance of my seeing you, or I should not have trespassed. You must forgive——"

Her eyes lit up with a gleam of supreme triumph.

"Only on condition that you play me the next page," she said constrainedly.

He turned and obeyed her bidding wonderingly.

"Look round now, sir," she said; and, as he heard the natural tones of her voice, his heart gave a wild throb.

He faced her slowly. Had he lost his senses? The mantilla had dropped from her head, and showed short-cropped silky curls beneath, and she had thrown over her shoulders a white garment that had lain beside her. There in the shadows of Deepdene, as in the sunlight of Downbury, stood Guy Hallam's chorister.

She held out both her hands with a charming gesture.

"Don't you know me now, Guy? Can't you recognize me, though my face and hair are not darkened? How much more shall I have to tell you?" she added, almost in a whisper.

He clasped the slender fingers.

"Fides! Was it you? Could you really do that for me?"

"I would do anything in the world for you, Guy," she replied softly, bending her face to his; and, as the shadows deepened, further words were silenced.

CHARLOTTE RADWELL.

Where Did "Dude" Come From?

Who invented the word dude? Why, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, or else the traditions of the Union Club are way off A dozen explanations have recently been printed upon this important subject. It is assuming in the provincial press the consequence of the hoary conundrums about "Beautiful Snow" and William Patterson. The simple fact is that Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, who is distinguished by a deep contempt for effeminacy in either dress or manner, sat one day at a window gazing abstractedly upon Fifth avenue. Other members occupied other windows, also contemplating the passing show. Along came a very much over dressed youth with so affected a manner and so mincing a gait that involuntarily one of the clubmen began humming an accompaniment to the step, thus: "Du, da de, du—du, da, de, du." "That's good," exclaimed Mr. Oelrich, with a sudden inspiration. "I wonder what to call it. It ought to be called a dude." And dude it has been called, and all the imitators and varieties of it ever since.—*New York World.*

SYLVIA'S HOME.

"It's all nonsense!" said Sylvia Dana as the letter dropped from her hands, and an indignant flush overspread the pure perfect oval of her lovely face. "As if I would leave you mamma, to be adopted into the most luxurious home that wealth could give. No—a thousand times no!"

"But, Sylvia, my dear, are you sure you are making a wise decision in thus refusing your uncle's offer? He is willing to adopt you and provide for you as his own—nor should you attach an undue importance to the few words about me which he has written. He never approved of his brother's marriage with me: he never liked me; but you are quite another person, Sylvia. Ought you to throw away a chance like this, and for a mere whim?"

"Mamma, it is not a whim. I would rather stay here in this poor little rose-covered cottage and make dresses forever than leave you. Don't, please, try to shake my resolution any more; indeed, it will be of no use. I shall write to Uncle Dana this very night."

And she did a brief, indignant letter, blotted with her tears, resolutely declining the liberal offer of the merchant prince, and scarcely even thanking him for it.

"As if I would leave mamma!" she kept repeating to herself.

And then Sylvia Dana sat down before the mirror and began unbraiding the magnificent masses of bronze-gold hair that fell like a glimmering cloud down to her waist.

She received no answer at all. Uncle Paul Dana was not the sort of man to repeat an offer that had once been so scornfully rejected. He had loved his dead brother, he had been willing liberally to provide for that brother's daughter. Beyond this he would not advance a single inch.

It was late in August when Sylvia, returning from Mr. Squire Robinson's, where she had been to fit some grenadine dresses, stopped to rest in her favorite nook, where a rustic bridge spanned the trout stream, and a gnarled old willow hung almost horizontally over the crystal-brown waters.

As she sat down on the trunk of the tree, throwing off her bonnet with a sigh of relief, there was a rustling among the tall rushes close to her; she started up with a scream, and saw a tall stranger busied in angling.

"I hope I have not frightened you?" he said, courteously lifting his hat.

Sylvia smiled at her own folly.

"I did not see you when I sat down to rest."

"And I am sorry you have seen me now," he said pleasantly, "if I am to drive you away from your shady refuge. I can fish a little lower down the stream just as well as here."

He was gathering up his tackle preparatory to retreat when Sylvia stopped him.

"No," she said peremptorily. "I am going home."

She kept her word, but as she was passing the one sole "village inn," Mrs. Martin, the landlord's wife, ran out to accost her.

"Miss Sylvia," she said, "have you a spare room at the cottage you and your mamma would let to a decent body come down for a week's fishin'? There's plenty o' table-room here, but our accommodation is small for sleepin', and ——"

"Yes, certainly," said Sylvia. "Mamma would let her room to a respectable person, if Mr. Martin will come up with him to-morrow."

Mr. Martin brought up the guest next morning, according to agreement made by his buxom wife, and introduced him as "Mr. Mainwaring."

Sylvia started and blushed when she recognized her chance acquaintance at the trout-stream, of the night before, but she inclined her head courteously, nevertheless, while Mr. Mainwaring thought to himself that he had never in all his life seen so pretty a creature as Miss Dana

So Mr. Mainwaring took possession of the little chamber, with its curtained dormer-window, its spare-bed smelling of dried rose-leaves and lavender, and dimity-covered furniture and cleanly-scoured board floor; for Mrs. Dana and Sylvia had never dreamed of the extravagance of a carpet in their best "bedroom," and almost before the widow and her daughter knew it, he had become an indispensable element of the little family.

"I'm sure I don't know what we shall do when Mr. Mainwaring is gone," Dana said, for the week's fishing had gradually lengthened itself out into a month, while Sylvia flushed and grew pale, and went upstairs to get a ball of welting cord, and did not come down again for a long, long time.

But all pleasant things draw to an end, and so did Mr. Mainwaring's sojourn among the peaceful shadows of the sylvan hills.

The evening before his departure he requested a special interview with Mrs. Dana.

"Madame," he said, with the chivalrous courtesy which seemed of right to belong to him. "I have a very great favor to ask of you!"

"A favor?" said the simple little widow. "I suppose it's the recipe for that cough medicine?"

"No, madame, it is not. I want to ask you for permission to marry Sylvia?"

"To marry Sylvia?" Mrs. Dana began to tremble all over, "But my goodness, Mr. Mainwaring, you're nothing but a dry goods clerk; you can't afford to marry."

"I said I was in the dry goods business, but not exactly a clerk. I think I can support Miss Dana comfortably, and you also, madame, if you will consent to grace our home with your presence."

"To be sure. I've a hundred a year of my own," put in the widow, "and that would help along with the housekeeping."

"Undoubtedly!" Mr. Mainwaring made answer with a quiet peculiar smile.

"And when——" began Mrs. Dana, but Mainwaring interrupted her:

"Without loss of time. I should like to take my bride with me when I return to my home."

Mrs. Dana turned, with a puzzled face, to Sylvia, who just then entered.

"This is very sudden, Sylvia."

"Very sudden, mamma!"

"But I like Mr. Mainwaring."

"So do I, mamma," laughed Sylvia, rosy as a sunset cloud.

"And we might have a cozy little wedding with just a few friends."

"Yes, mamma," Sylvia answered dutifully; but the next morning, just as Mrs. Dana was taking her seat behind the coffee urn, Mr Mainwaring and Sylvia came in.

"Dear me, children!" questioned the widow; "where have been?"

"To be married, mamma." sobbed Sylvia, hiding her face on her mother's shoulder. "For Charles must return to-night, and I did not like to trouble you with the responsibility of so sudden a decision."

"Married, child!" Mrs. Dana looked from son to daughter in blank surprise. "Well, perhaps it's just as well, for the parlors are small, and we couldn't get anything nice for the wedding breakfast."

"Mamma always makes the best of everything," laughed Sylvia.

So it was settled that Mrs. Dana should join her children just as soon as the house could be let, and her modest belongings packed up.

"I wonder if we shall ever meet your uncle, my love," she said, as she helped Sylvia to fold up her few simple dresses.

"London is a great city, mamma, you must remember," Sylvia answered.

It was just a month afterwards that Mrs. Dana was rolling in a cozy carriage from the railway-station towards No. ——, -street Mayfair.

"I wonder what sort of house they live in," pondered the gentle little widow, holding tight on to her bird cage. "Sylvia never has written me anything about that. Most likely they have got half a house, or a suite somewhere. Young people just beginning the world must plan moderately at first; but I do hope he has been able to give her a set of cushioned chairs and a substantial carpet. I'm glad I brought the old damask curtains; they'll make a nice lounge-cover, or something of the sort. There's nothing like economy. My goodness! what are we stopping at this big house for?"

The coachman touched his hat.

"Please, ma'am, we're here."

Mrs. Dana descended, in great surprise, and found herself the next moment in a broad marble-paved vestibule by a great central chandelier. A servant threw open a pair of folding doors, revealing a superb suite of apartments, carpeted in royal purple velvet, and furnished in purple satin and rosewood, while from the lavender-tinted walls, paneled in thread-like lines of gold, hung paintings all aglow with Russian forests, and Italian lakes and soft Swiss vales.

"It's a palace?" thought Mrs. Dana, when suddenly a loving arm stole round her neck, and a familiar voice murmured:

"Dearest mamma, welcome to my new home!"

It was Sylvia in a dress of crimson moire-antique, with thread lace encircling her throat, and rubies flashing from her pretty ears.

"And here is my husband, mamma—Mainwaring Dana—and here is his uncle and mine."

"Gracious me!" ejaculated Mrs. Dana. "Why, it's my husband's brother, who——"

"Who has made a great fool of himself, and who heartily repents it, madame," said a tall, stately old gentleman, coming forward with a bow like a second Chevalier Bayard. "It is time we should pardon one another, now that my nephew, Brookes Dana's son, is married to your daughter and my niece."

Mrs. Dana did not withdraw the hand her stern brother-in-law had taken, but she looked sorely bewildered nevertheless.

"But I thought his name was Mainwaring."

"So it was," laughingly explained the young gentleman in question—"Mainwaing Dana. You see, I knew of the family feud, and I wished to see the state of things for myself. Pleading to my uncle a business tour, I visited your village. Sylvia's grey eyes there conquered me, as they have since conquered my uncle. This is Sylvia's home, dear mother; my uncle resides next door. Are you satisfied with the marriage she has made?"

Mrs. Dana sat down, scarcely knowing whether she was asleep or awake.

"And how long have you known this, Sylvia?" she asked.

"I only became aware of it the morning of my wedding-day, mamma. Even then I thought I was marrying a poor young man; and you can imagine my surprise at being brought to this fairy palace of luxury, and installed as its mistress. Mainwaring would not let me write to you—he wanted to give you a surprise."

"And he has succeeded," said Mrs. Dana. "Don't anybody speak to me just yet, until I get over this whirling in my brain."

Thus the bitter family died out, soothed by the sweet intercessor, love, and the stern brother-in-law and the meek little widow became friends.

"After all," said Mr. Paul Dana, "there's no calculating on these things. When I declined to adopt Sylvia I hadn't an idea that she was to be adopted for life by my nephew Mainwaring. Life is a puzzle—a very old one."

"Yes uncle," whispered Sylvia stealing close up to his side: "but I think it is a very pleasant one."

All Sorts.

The buzz saw has an off-hand way with new acquaintances.

"I passed some 'queer,' and here I am in prison, all on accounterfeit," he sighed.

When a man engages a lawyer he must pay legal hire before he can obtain legal lore.

A coal stove is a cast iron paradox. It won't burn unless you put it up, and then it won't burn unless you shake it down.

Just when everybody else was at sea the Treasury Department steps in and declares that tomatoes are "vegetables." It has been a long disputed point.

It is said that Shakespeare was troubled with insomnia. It is quite the reverse with those who are obliged to listen to some of his interpreters.

A correspondent wishes to know "how to get rid of a fool?" Procure a loaded gun, put your mouth over the muzzle and touch the trigger with your toe. The bullet should be swallowed whole.

Good Writers and Bad Writers.

The manuscripts of both Wordsworth and Byron were almost illegible, and the revision of their proofs was a work of immense labor. Byron made a fearful mess of his proofs, scrawling corrections on the margins till Murry and his printers were almost driven out of their senses. His additions were generally greater than the original text. The "Giaour," for example, as sent to the printer, contained four hundred lines. A thousand more were added in the proof. Sir Walter Scott's proofs were a terror to his printers. Dr. Lardner states that the manuscript of the first portion of the "History of Scotland" was full of slips, of incomplete sentences, of repetitions, bad grammar, and clumsiness, so that when it came to be corrected in proof the printers had a prolonged and complicated task. The Doctor, therefore, had the rest of the copy rewritten by a competent clerk "to make it read," before it was given to the compositors. It was reported that Tennyson has for a long time adopted the practice of having his poems set up in type, and he corrects and arranges them at leisure—a plan only possible, as a rule, in the case of a rich and indulgent publisher, or a magnate in the world of letters. Macaulay's first drafts were written in a small hand, with many interlineations and erasures; but he always wrote out the whole for the press in a large and perfectly clear hand. Doubtless many authors do the same, but the mechanical work of copying is a drudgery which others absolutely decline to undertake.

The Way to Read Profitably

Nobody can be sure that he has got clear ides on a subject unless he has tried to put them down on a piece of paper in independent words of his own. It is an excellent plan, too, when you have read a good book, to sit down and write a short abstract of what you can remember of it. It is still a better plan, if you can make up your mind to a slight extra labor, to do what Lord Stafford and Gibbon and Daniel Webster did. After glancing over the title, subject or design of a book, these eminent men would take up a pen and write roughly what questions they expected to find answered in it, what difficulties solved, what kind of information imparted. Such practices keep us from reading with the eye only gliding vaguely over the page, and they help us in our new acquisition in relation to what we knew before. Ideas, relations, statements of facts are not to be taken by storm. We have to keep them in the mind in the hope of thus extracting their inmost essence and significance. If one lets an interval pass and then returns, it is surprising how clear and ripe that has become which when we left it, seemed crude, obscure and full of perplexity.—*John Morley's Miscellanies.*

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Miscellaneous.

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The Man with a Glass Eye.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Speaking of glass eyes," said an old lawyer, "brings to mind a little incident that occurre in Chicago. Among our young professional men is one whose brilliant black eyes would attract attention anywhere. He goes much into society, and is quite a favorite among the ladies because of his eyes. One of these beautiful eyes is glass, but it seems so much the counterpart of the other that not one person in a hundred would detect its artificiality. Among the members of his profession not one knows that the young man has only one good eye.

"On one occasion he escorted a young lady to the refreshment tables and entertained her with pleasant chat in a way that he thought was making a favorable impression. As they were taking ice cream he looked up as she gave utterance to some startling exclamation and was surprised to see her eyes fixed on him with a look of mystified intentness and horror. She was a well bred girl, but something so astonished her that she continued to look at him in a way that raised the question of his sanity. A fly had lit square in the centre of his black glass eye and remained there, he, of course, unconscious of its presence. The spectacle of that eye looking at her with a fly on it and the owner making no attempt to brush it off was too much for his companion.

His explanation, even, was not quite satisfactory. She had believed so implicitly in those magnificent eyes that she has since that time regarded him as something of a fraud."

The Troublesome Duke.

There are several stories related by the court chaplain respecting the eccentricities of the king's brother, the Duke of Cambridge, who would give vent quite loudly to the thoughts current in his mind during divine service. When the clergymen said, "Let us pray," the duke added audibly, "With all my heart." On another occasion, as we have heard, he said, "Why the devil shouldn't we?" Once, as the unfortunate curate was reading the story of Zaccheus, "Behold the half my goods I give to the poor," the duke astonished the congregation by saying aloud, "No, no! I can't do that, that's too much for any man—no objection to a tenth." In answer to "Thou shalt not steal" the duke remarked, "No, I never did steal anything except some apples when I was quite a little boy."

Once the duke objected to the prayer for rain on account of the wind, "No use praying for rain in a north-east wind." The prayer for rain sometimes causes quarrels in country parishes. We knew a case of a farmer rushing to the squire to complain of his parson's selfishness. "Directly he gets up his own rubbishing piece of hay," said the irritated agriculturist, "he begins to pray for rain!" The court chaplain informs us that the Curate of Kew got so nervous at the continual interruptions of his royal highness that he resigned his appointment.—*Temple Bar.*

She'll Repent at Leisure.

One who steadily reads the daily newspapers will readily recall the many instances happening lately where young girls marry strange men, only to be robbed and deserted. These cases teach the lesson that girls need to be taught that a partner for life should at least show as fair credentials as would be required for a business partnership between men, that can be severed when either fail to act honorable toward the other.

A stranger who takes a sudden fancy to a young woman will respect her all the more if she requires ample proof of his respectability before accepting his offer of marriage. It may be all very nice to show blind confidence in his truth and sincerity by not making the necessary inquiries, and taking his word for his standing in the community at his former abiding place. She may think it very romantic, while he is likely to imagine that it is her anxiety to secure a husband that actuates her, and laughs in his sleeve at her credulity. If a little less romance and a great deal more practical sense was brought to bear upon the question of matrimony there would possibly be less business for the divorce courts, and no field for the plausible rascals who are going about from place to place deceiving women for the purpose of robbing them.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Daring Deeds of Delicate Women.

A Michigan woman broke into a gambling house, fired her revolver among the inmates, scared them off, grabbed the stakes and escorted her husband home. A Manitoba young girl wanted to marry a Dakota young man. The family objected. She stood on the Manitoba side, her lover stood on the Dakota, and a preacher, with one foot on the British soil and one foot in the United States, married them. A St. Louis girl found a strange man in the house. She compelled him to sit down and wait until she called an officer to take him to the police station. And yet men talk about the infirmity of women!—*Baltimore American.*

Miscellaneous.

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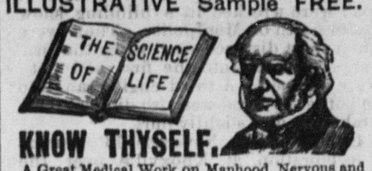

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Opposition to Powderly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The indecision of the strikers last night whether or not to obey the order to return to work led to serious complications to-day. A special meeting of the Chicago Trades assembly had some time ago been called for this morning, the understanding being that action would be taken in regard to boycotting Armour. Powderly's orders had led many delegates to believe this morning the subject of Mr. Powderly's order had been removed, but President Rowan had scarcely rapped for order when George Schilling, locally a prominent socialistic agitator, precipitated a general discussion on Powderly's orders, the attitude of the strikers and what action should be taken. It was soon developed there was a very strong opposition in the assembly to obeying Powderly's order and strangely enough the opposition all came from delegates who are Knights, while those who are Trade Unionists almost unanimously favored obeying the demands on them on the ground that discipline ought to be maintained among Knights and others on the ground that Powderly's order was the only rational thing he could do in the premises.

Schilling introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing and empowering the executive committee of the Trades Assembly acting as a joint committee, to hold themselves in readiness and whenever called on by the executive committee of strikers to investigate the affairs at the stock yards and act with the strikers and assist them in any way possible. This resolution was understood to mean that the strikers would not obey Powderly's order, and that the Trades Assembly would aid and abet them in disobeying.

Who Will Get It.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—The Ten days allowed by law for the filing of notices of contest after an election expired yesterday and the privilege has been exercised to an unusual extent. The legislature elected on November 2, as shown on the face of the returns, will stand on joint ballot seventy-six democrats and seventy four republicans. The republicans will have control of the house and the democrats of the senate. The democrats have filed notices of contest against four republican members elect of the house and against six of the nine senators elected by the republican.

The charges on which these contests are based include ineligibility on constitutional grounds, bribery, corruption, etc. The republicans propose to contest the seats of three democratic members of the house and one senator. On the result of the contests may depend the election of a United States senator. If the democrats obtain a majority on joint ballot they will elect Governor Isaac P. Gray to the senate in place of Senator Ben Harrison, and if the republicans win enough of the contested seats to secure a majority Mr. Harrison will be re-elected.

Watterson's New Scheme.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—It is reported here that Henry Watterson is about to secure a position on the New York *Herald*. Whether he is to be editor, Washington correspondent, cashier or business manager is not stated. It is known, however, that Mr. Watterson has for several years tried to establish a connection with some New York paper, and it is equally well understood that his relations with the *Courier-Journal* have not been of the most pleasant nature. Mr. Haldeman, the proprietor of that paper, has been gradually usurping its editorial management, and Mr. Watterson has chafed under his dictation. Prophecies have been freely indulged that on his return from Europe he would not assume his connection with the *Courier-Journal*, even as its nominal editor. The report that he is going on the *Herald* is therefore believed by many, though no one seems to have authoritative information on the subject.

Poles and Hungarians Create a Riot.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., November 15.—Late last night a riot occurred among a gang of about a dozen of drunken Poles and Hungarians at Gilberton. When the officers attempted to quell the disturbance the Poles drew revolvers and began shooting, the result of which was the slight wounding of an officer named Doyle and the fatal injuring of a Pole named Joseph Brown, and the slight wounding of two other Poles. Brown is mortally wounded. Six of the ringleaders were arrested, one of whom has been identified as the man who shot officer Doyle. All the shooting was done by the Poles, but it has not been ascertained which of the number shot Brown.

Three-Mill Tax not Collectable.

PITTSBURG, November 15.—The supreme court to day decided that the three mill tax could not be collected from corporations. There were three appeals, those of John Hunter, John G. Adair, and J. G. Barry, from the courts of Philadelphia. The plaintiffs were tax collectors in Philadelphia and were stopped from collecting the taxes by a preliminary injunction. The lower court held that the three-mill tax does not hold against the mortgages, etc., held by corporations but does hold so far as individuals are concerned. This decision is confirmed in percuriam opinion of a dozen words by the supreme court. It will lose the state about $150,000 a year.

They Obey Powderly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—At an early hour this morning, the late striking employes of the packing houses assembled at the respective headquarters indicated in the sheriff's order issued yesterday and applied for employment. The crowd was orderly and perfectly quiet. The foreman of the different houses selected such men as they required at once and the remainder departed, evidently satisfied that they would be taken back as soon as the houses were in full running shape again. The number of old men re-employed this morning was between 1,200 and 1,500. No difficulty between old and new employes is anticipated.

The question as to what extent the old employes shall be given precedence over the new is the general topic of discussion. At the packers' meeting yesterday afternoon the situation was discussed in the light of the strike being declared off. All took Mr. Powderly's order calmly, but were plainly gratified with it. All, however, were unanimous in the declaration that no new man should be discharged to make room for an old one. The determination was also expressed that only those should be taken back who were desired by the employers. "There is not room now for all the old men," said Mr. Hatly after the meeting. "I have some new men who are about equal to the old, and, besides, there are not enough of animals on hand to start up with full force. It will take me several days to get ready for complete work."

Other packers expressed like opinions, and while all said they would take back all the old men they could use, none of them believed that many of them would be immediately wanted. The militia will probably be kept on duty a week longer.

A Murderer at Large.

Special to the Altoona Tribune.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Nov. 15.—Joe McMeen, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife by poison in March last, and whose appeal for a new trial is pending in supreme court, escaped from jail about midnight, and is still at large. He was accompanied in his flight by Aaron Carter, an octoroon, who was in jail awaiting trial for the abduction of and adultery with a Miss Briggs. The sheriff has issued bills offering $600 reward for their recapture, $575 of which is on McMeen. The sheriff has organized a posse of specials who are scouring the country in pursuit of the fugitives, but as yet not a trace of them has been discovered.

McMeen's description, as published, is as follows: "Height about five feet, eleven inches; weight about 190 pounds; ruddy complexion, light hair, wears light mustache, was dressed in dark clothes, and wore a black slouch hat, with broad brim." The picture of him published in the Harriburg Telegram at the time of his trial in April was a remarkably good one.

Carter's description as published, is as follows: "An octoroon of light color; about five feet, eight inches high; weighs about 145 pounds; wears mustache; was dressed in light clothes; wore light colored soiled overcoat and light slouch hat."

An Honor that will not Come.

SCRANTON, Nov. 16.—It was publicly announced here to-day that Charles R. Buckalew, member of Congress elect from the Eleventh district, had been tendered the office of Attorney General by President Cleveland. A reporter interviewed several of Buckalew's personal friends, one of them a member of the Congressional conference that nominated him, and all confirmed the rumor. A member of the conference referred to stated that Buckalew himself had expected that the office would be tendered him before the recent election.

THE DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The press item from Scranton, Pa., stating that it was publicly announced in that city to-day that the office of Attorney General had been tendered to Charles R. Buckalew, was showed to the President's private secretary by an Associated Press reporter to-night. In reference to it, Col. Lamont says: "There is nothing at all in that. There is no vacancy in that office, and," he added with a smile, "I don't think there is any likelihood of here being one. There is no basis for any such story whatever."

First Big Pay-Day.

SHENANDOAH, November 13.—This being pay-day in the Mahanoy valley, the largest amount of money ever distributed in one day was paid out. Notwithstanding the fact that a terrific snow storm prevails here, this is the liveliest mining town in the country to-night. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company paid out no less than $100,000, the Lehigh Valley in the neighborhood of $50,000 and the individual operators enough to swell the total to $175,000. Consequently, the business men and the miners are happy, not only because of the large amount of cash disbursed, but because last month, for the first time in twelve years, an advance upon the basis rate of wages was paid. It was but one per cent, yet the miners look on it as an indication of better wages and better times.

Down on Oleomargerine.

CHICAGO, Nov 14.—The members of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association have elected Mr. H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Illinois, President for the ensuing year. They had quite a spirited discussion over a resolution by Mr. Dutton, of New York, that all dealers and exhibitors of oleomargarine be boycotted. Everybody wanted the floor at once, but the tempest was abated by the adoption of a substitute that the members of the association should hold themselves aloof from the Illinois State Board of Agriculture as long as that body encourages those who manufacture oleomargarine. The convention has adjourned sine die.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Odd Fellows.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—The Grand Lodge of Philadelphia I. O. O. F. met in semi-annual session to-day at the Odd Fellows' Hall. The report of the Grand Master was presented, showing the order throughout the State to be in a flourishing condition, the membership exceeding that of any similar organization in the Commonwealth. The report of representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge was also read, placing the entire membership of the order at over 500,000 in the United States and foreign countries. At the afternoon session officers were nominated, the election for which will be held in subordinate lodges the last meeting in March.

Shoes & Clothing.

Do You Want?

——)o(——

Do you want a handsome cloth dress, A beautiful Tricot—a stylish home-spun—for less than any where else—come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want a short coat?
Do you want a long coat?
Do you want a stylish Jersey coat?
Do you want a stylish Boucle coat?
Do you want any kind of a nice new style coat or wrap? Come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want a cheap cloth dress?
Do you want a good cloth dress?
Do you want good Flannels cheap?
Do you want a good shawl?
Do you want a cheap shawl?
Come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want Dry goods,
Dress goods, Flannels, shawls,
Skirts, Knit Hoods, Cashmeres, cheap Plaids, good Plaids,
Come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want cheap Jerseys?
Do you want good Jerseys?
Do you want cheap gloves?
Do you want good gloves?
Do you want cheap corsets?
Do you want good corsets?
Do you want cheap Hose?
Do you want good Hose?
Do you want children's Wool Hose?
Do you want Ladies' good or cheap Wool Hose?
Do you want Knit underwear?
Red underwear,
Come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want a cheap shoe?
Do you want a good shoe?
Do you want a fine shoe?
Do you want a dressy shoe?
Do you want a warranted shoe?
Do you want a French Kid shoe?
Do you want an old lady's soft shoe?
Do you want a child's shoe?
A Misses' shoe?
Come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want a child's suit?
Do you want a boy's suit?
Do you want a school suit?
Do you want a youth's suit?
Do you want a man's suit?
Do you want a real cheap suit?
Do you want a good heavy suit?
Do you want a Dress suit?
Do you want a fine suit?
Do you want any kind of a suit?
Come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want a coarse boot?
Do you want a fine boot?
Do you want a dress boot?
Do you want a working boot?
Do you want a child's boot?
Do you want a boy's boot?
Do you want a youth's boot?
Come and buy of us.

Lyon & Co.

Do you want a flannel shirt?
A cloth shirt?
A well-made shirt?
A good fitting shirt?
Come and buy of us.

LYON & CO.

dec5 1y

Briefs.

BOSTON, November 14—Dispatches from various portions of New Hampshire and Vermont indicate a heavy fall of snow last night and this morning. Three freight engines on the Central Vermont road were wrecked in a blinding snow storm north of Montpelier. They were but a short distance apart when the second engine ran into the first and both were dumped. A third engine ran into the other two and was also ditched. One brakeman was slightly hurt.

GALESBURG, Ill., November 13.—During a celebration at Knoxville over the election of General Post as congressman from the Tenth district, a cast iron cannon, with which a salute was being fired, burst, instantly killing Henry Arms, a young merchant, who was walking on the sidewalk, some two hundred feet from where the cannon stood, a piece of iron weighing five and a-half pounds striking him in the back, between the shoulders. Quite a number of boys and men standing around the cannon escaped unhurt.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 15.—Gov. Pattison to-day signed the death warrants of Jno. M. Wilson, of Montgomery county, and James P. McCabe, of Wayne county, condemned murderers. The date of the execution in both cases were fixed for Jan. 13, 1887.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The re-count in the Second assembly district of Mercer county will probably give Jones, republican, three of a plurality over Walters, democrat, and chief justice has six disputed ballots for consideration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 15.—The steamer Oceanica, which arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokahama, brings news of the foundering of the steamer Normantore off Pashima, Japan, with seventy-two persons on board, twelve of whom reached land. She was laden with tea for New York and Canada. The cause of the disaster is not given.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 15.—Congressman William T. Price is dangerously ill with cancer of the stomach.

Baron de Staal Offended.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The St. James *Gazette* declares that the Earl of Iddesleigh, foreign secretary, had high words with Baron de Staal, the Russian embassador, at their last interview and announces that Baron de Staal is about to depart from England on a prolonged leave of absence.

A Costly Accusation.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—November 12.—Mrs. Rachel Bushman has been awarded $3,500 in an action for slander against Mrs. Miranda Thompson, who had accused Mrs. Bushman of stealing an armful of wood from her.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

"Shifted Responsibility."

Those who have read the book with the above title will at once recognize the joke which we are about to relate. The scene is laid in one of our beautiful Central Pennsylvania towns among the mountains. The hero of the story is an esteemed, faithful and energetic worker in every good cause. To come at once to the part describing the joke, this worthy gentleman was a member of a very influential organization in his place of residence. Now and then, to vary the programme of the evening, certain members of the said organization would meet in the obscure corners of the Lodge room and agree to furnish a surprise for the members of this worthy organization at the next meeting, by bringing lemonade, taffy or something in the refreshment line with which to make the hearts glad and the spirits merry. The hero, having gathered his confidants in a secluded spot, suggested that he would provide lemonade as the glad surprise at the next meeting, to which suggestion his comrades readily assented. As the meeting day for the following week approached our hero became anxious and worried to think that he had taken upon himself so great responsibility as to agree to supply lemonade for such a large organization. So, meeting one of his fellow-members on the day of the meeting, with quivering lip and trembling limb, he suggested that the responsibility was too great, and that greater success might attend it if he could have the co-operation of the fellow-member. He also very earnestly asked if anyone knew of the proposed surprise. A few hours after this anxious conversation the organization held its meeeting—but the hero was "non est," and when the customary recess was declared there was no *lemonade*. But one of the fair ladies came to the rescue—one of those who "knew nothing about it," and she supplied the party with delicious refreshments in the way of taffy, etc. The solution of the mysterious absence of the lemonade contractor was that he made it so weak that he could not bring it out on such a cool night and found it necessary to stay at home and care for it.

Another Addition to Hotel Equipment

In making use of every modern improvement and convenience no hotel in Central Pennsylvania surpasses the Bush House. It is lighted throughout with electricity and offers the traveling public all the advantages and conveniences of that excellent means of illumination. Then the genial steam heat radiates in every part of the vast building, transforming the atmosphere throughout the year into a condition of spring-like mildness. Thus in a northern clime all the advantages of a Winter residence in Florida are gained and its disadvantages obviated. In most large hotels, no matter how thoroughly protected with fire escapes and supplied with wide halls and easy means of exit, a certain dread of fire exists. But this final objection to hotel life has been removed, so far as the Bush House is concerned, by the addition of an electric annunciator which is a wonderful piece of mechanism. By means of it every guest in the hotel can be aroused *in three seconds*. If a bell boy could be kept in the hotel for every separate room, the alarm could not be so easily given as with the annunciator. But its principal use is merely as a guest call. The clerk can call any room in the hotel and the guest can reply. The annunciator is in a handsome case which is placed in the hotel office. In each room is a finely finished bell and push button. If the clerk wishes to ascertain if the guest is in his room, he presses the button corresponding to it in the lower part of the case. This rings the bell in the room, which the guest answers by pressing the push button in his room. This lets fall a drop on the annunciator in the upper part of the case and at the same time rings the bell. Thus, it can be discovered at once if a guest is in his room and the guests can be called quickly.

—The change of schedule worked like a charm on Monday—the first day that it was tried. The mail west arrived promptly on time (4.22 p. m.) The most notable change is in the afternoon train east on the Nittany and Lemont road. It starts from Bellefonte fifteen minutes later and arrives at Montandon fully an hour earlier than formerly. This is considered to be a great improvement as the delays on the old schedule time were very tedious.

—In many of the windows of residences throughout the town flowers of great beauty are blooming. Nothing can present a more beautiful or attractive appearance. They are prettier now than they will be perhaps at any future time in the year, because they include not house-blooming flowers, but also fall flowers which have been rescued from the frost and have been placed there to remain until their flowering season is ended.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Munn & Co., patent solicitors, in another cloumn. Their name is familiar to patentees throughout the country. In connection with the publication of the Scientific American for the past forty years, they have made the drawings and specifications for more than one hundred thousand inventions, and their facilities for obtaining patents were never better than now.

—The Greensburg *Press* says the Westmoreland and Cambria natural gas company is now securing the right of way in Altoona. The pipes between Johnstown and Altoona will be much larger than the ones now used to convey the gas to Johnstown. The same paper says the pipes will be extended to Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

—The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church failed to raise the million of dollars which it asked for during the year ending November 1. But it did secure $992.128.47 an increase over the previous year of $165.300.11. The missionary committee apropriated $1,050,000 for the coming year, and it will be raised.

—Dr. H. K. Hoy is now temporarily located at 226 East Twentieth St., New York city, N. Y. He is taking special instruction in regard to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, under the care of Dr. D. St. John Roose, said to be the best eye and ear doctor in America.

—Dwight L. Moody, the great revivalist, is now engaged in Pittston, Pa., in his religious labors. His labors here were perhaps more fruitful and profitable than those of any other revivalist who ever visited Bellefonte and it might be well to endeavor to secure another visit from him.

—The ladies of the Reformed church will give a turkey dinner and oyster supper on Thursday, the 18th, in the vacant room formerly occupied by Garman. They will provide a very attractive and appetizing spread, and all who want a "square meal" should call on them.

—Three accidents happened at the Powelton furnace a few days ago. Noah Bird stepped into a pile of hot cinders and burned his foot badly. C. C. Nelson and George Rinard were severely burned by an explosion of gas. The injuries are not of a serious character.

—In the direction of Milesburg everything is quiet just at present. The people say that the quiet was never more intense than it now is. No news is usually considered good news; hence Milesburgers are getting along prosperously.

SPECIAL MENTION.

To Err is Human

But it is positively inexcusable to administer or take narcotics or potent sedatives to relieve intranquility of the nerves, the easily discoverable cause of which is simple indigestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the remedy indicated when the nervous system is weak, and consequently super-sensative and untranquil. Braced and quieted by this superlative tonic, the system obtains needful repose at night, dyspeptic qualms cease to disturb the stomach and mental indisquietude disappear. The habit of body becomes regular, the liver and kidneys are healthfully stimulated, and bodily or, mental exertion ceases to be a wearisome and difficult task. Neuralgia, rheumatism and malarial disorders, and kidney troubles are entirely eradicated by this matchless invigorant and regulator.

WHY IS IT

That rheumatism and neuralgia are so prevalent? This question has not been satisfactorily answered, but it is certain that these diseases are not only the most painful but among the most common, and some member of nearly every family in the land is the victim of one of these dread tormentors. Ladies seem to be peculiarly liable to neuralgic attacks, which, in the form of neuralgic headache, pain in the back, or nervous pains are of constant occurrence. Not until the discovery of Athlophoros had any remedy been found for either rheumatism, neuralgia or nervous headache, and they were generally conceded to be incurable, but Athlophoros has been proved to be not only a *certain* cure for these diseases, in all their varied forms, but a *safe* remedy. If, in the use of Athlophoros, the bowels are kept *freely open*, its success is *certain*, and to aid this, Athlophoros Pills are recommended, which, while providing the necessary cathartic, will be found to be a valuable aid to the action of the medicine. Athlophoros is no experiment, it has been tested and has proved its wonderful efficacy.

The Athlophoros Pills were originally prepared as a remedy for use in connection with Athlophoros, for rheumatism and neuralgia and kindred complaints. Used in connection with that remedy, they are a certain cure for either of these very common and distressing diseases. They have also been found to be an invaluable remedy for any and all diseases arising from vitiated blood or general debility. They are especially valuable for nervous debility, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, distress after eating, headache, constipation, loss of appetite, and all stomach or liver troubles. For diseases of women they are invaluable. These pills are perfectly harmless and may be safely used by adults or children.

Testimonials of those who have been cured will be sent free on application.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist, the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Having in official capacity as members of the Plymouth Hospital Committee been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of my many different articles to be used as a disinfectants in sickrooms and preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proves most efficacious in staying the spread of the fever.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, S. M. DAVENPORT.
J. A. OPP, O. M. LANCE,
THOS. KERR, JAMES LEE, JR.

Fall and Winter season of 1886-87. Full line of Woolens of every *description, style and color*. Leave your order now.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ringbone, Stifles, Sprains, Swellings, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. POTTS GREEN, Druggist, Bellefonte.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.
WALTER W. BAYARD.

ITCH, PRAIRIE MANGE, and SCRATCHES of every kind cured in 30 Minutes by WOOLFORD'S SANITARY LOTION. Use no other. This never fails Sold by F. POTTS GREEN, Druggist, Bellefonte. 39 3m

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, November 17 1886.

Red Wheat, new, per bushel	$ 75
Mixed Wheat new	70
Buckwheat	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	45
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	25
Cloverseed, fair to good	$4 00
do prime to extra prime	4 25
do choice	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 25
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$8.00—$10 00
Nova Scotia plaster	8 55

Provision Market.

Corrected by Valentines Store Co., "Limited."

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	12
Dried currants, per lb	10
New raisins, per lb	12½
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	15
Shoulders	10
Break fast Bacon	12
Country Bacon	8
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	25
New Potatoes, per bushel	40
Dried beef	20
Canned Beef per pound	25
Country side, per lb	8
Canned tomatoes per can	12½—15
Canned corn "	10—12½
Lemons per doz	40—50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10
Apple butter, per gal	50
Roller flour, per sack	1 25
Tomatoes, per bus	40
Apples "	40

Miscellaneous.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER, Co 106 Wall St., N. Y. 18 17 1y

J. Finley Bell to P. Gray Meek.

Last week a vile article in reference to J. Finley Bell, M. D., of Osceola, appeared in the *Democratic Watchman*. The *Watchman* article is too low and scurrilous for us to reproduce in this paper and therefore the following reply sent by Dr. Bell, with the request that we publish it, can be fully understood only by those who have read the article which appeared in the *Watchman* and those who did not read it may be thankful. The Doctor writes: "The cause of its publication was a private letter written about three weeks ago to its editor in which I requested a statement of my indebtedness as I wished to pay immediately. This I received and made immediate payment. I then gave as reason for discontinuing my subscription my dissatisfaction of his dishonest methods of political warfare, and called his attention to a number of misrepresentations in reference to that store order harangue of his. I even asked that it be not published or publicly commented on. But it is Gray Meek at his old tricks of blackguardism. Folks must swallow the political cud he chews or they are fools, idiots or asses.

"The article is the cowardly assault of a blattant egotist, who, knowing that his adversary is at the disadvantage of not being the publisher of a paper, deals a blow which cannot be squarely met. But let us see what is in this comment: "Another fool to the front."—This is Meek's opinion, and coming from such a vulgar source will be regarded as complimentary. "Who signs himself J. Finley Bell, M. D."—I have a perfect right to attach my title to a private letter. "To give us his opinion of the *Watchman*"—This is a misrepresentation if not a lie. I wrote for a statement of my indebtedness as above stated. This is an example of his exposure methods, and sounds like a profligate who talks of virtue to his intended victim. "Indicates him to be a brainless idiot or a bellowing ass."—If I am an idiot it is no fault of mine, but a misfortune and Meek should be ashamed to take notice of it. If I am a bellowing ass I must have, with mulish propensity, kicked him below the belt, to bring forth such filth as the article contains. "Had known how little the *Watchman* cared what his opinion of it was."—If you care so little why do you show such resentment? Of the last of his article I will say that though I be a fool, an idiot or an ass, I claim to be a gentleman and therefore refuse to deal in or with such coarse vulgarity, and it can serve no other purpose than to furnish a correct index of the moral and mental calibre of its author. I charge Meek with being an egotist, because he makes *his* judgment of my letter conclusive. I charge him with being profligate of statement because he maliciously put a misconstruction on my letter. I charge him with cowardice and vulgarity, and refer to the said article is evidence of the truthfulness of my remarks. J. FINLEY BELL."

Leader of the Republican Press.

The N. Y. Tribune sounded the keynote of the campaign of 1886 nearly a year ago. It made protection the issue, and it elicited the temperance sentiment of the country by a vote of its subscribers. The campaign has been fought, and won (wherever won) on the platform laid down by *The N. Y. Tribune*. This excellent Republican newspaper is national in its aims and thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the times, and a good Republican in any part of the country can hardly afford to be without it in addition to his own country paper. Its war stories, editorials and special features are all of the best order of journalism. An illustration of the *Tribune's* thorough sympathy with the current spirit of the day is its preparation of an elaborate "TRIBUNE BOOK OF OPEN AIR SPORTS," which it now offers as a premium. The "*Boy's Own Books*," as a rule, lack thoroughness, and the most of them are behind the age. "*The Tribune's Book of Sports*" is a splendid octavo, written by the highest authorities on the several athletic sports, from base ball to fox-hunting and yacht sailing. See prospectus in another column.

—Wellsboro is preparing for a great time next Thursday, when the Tioga County Soldiers and Sailors Monument will be unveiled. The arrangements are being made by committees including the prominent and active men of the county, and it is expected that many people from other sections of the State will be present. The exercises will include a parade, a presentation speech by Judge Williams and an oration by M. H. Cobb. Altogether it promises to be such a day as Wellsboro 1 as not seen in a long time.

—The new brick residence erected by Mr. J. H. Sands, and now almost completed, is a wonderful improvement to that part of Allegheny street. Gradually the old and unsightly houses in the town are being substituted by handsome, modern residences, working a great change for the better in the appearance of all the thoughfares.

—The Centre Hall Sunday-schools are ahead of all others in their arrangements for Christmas exercises. Both the Reformed and Lutheran Sunday-schools are preparing for entertainments. The former will be held on Friday evening, the 24th of December, and the latter on Saturday evening, the 25th. They will be unusually attractive.

—A dispatch in Wednesday's papers says that Gov. Curtin ascribes General Manager Hoxie's illness as the reason for the delay of the labor investigating committee in giving its report. It is considered necessary to have Mr. Hoxie's testimony.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S views upon the Indian question, as embodied in his annual report just made public, are marked by his characteristic hard-headed sense. He does not believe in maintaining more than 54,000,000 acres of land in reservation for the benefit of less than 45,000 savages who are supported wholly or in part by the government. By assigning to the Indians land in severalty the rule of civilization expressed in the homely western maxim, "Root, hog, or die" is applied to the aborigines. They can neither be saved nor civilized by the policy of licensed vagabondage that insures to them government support. The Indian, like other people, should be compelled to work for his living.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. WALTER W. BAYARD.

BARTHOLDI'S GIFT.

GREATEST STATUE ON EARTH.

The Most Gigantic Example of the Sculptor's Art Known to Man—Its Dimensions.

The Statue.

Not like those temples of the olden times,
Built by the bleeding hands of toiling slaves,
The corner-stones laid over the new-made graves,
In bold commemoration of dark crimes;
Not like the mystic Sphinx, whose dull, cold face
Left to the world no lesson and no grade.

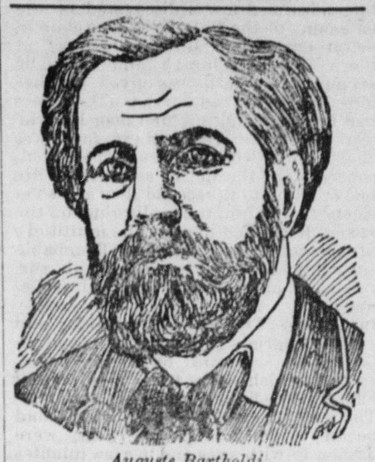
Is this majestic emblem of the Free!
No history of wrongs, her wearing mars—
But, rival and companion of the stars,
She lifts her glorious torch, that all may see
This symbol of a Nation's Motherhood,
Fair Liberty, the beautiful, the good!

Stupendous triumph of ambitious art,
Helped by a million eager, earnest hands
Up to the lofty hight wheron she stands,
She knits two great Republics heart to heart
And, smiling from our country's open door,
Welcomes the homeless wanderer to our shore.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Bartholdi's colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" is to be regarded not merely as a personal gift of French citizens or the outcome of individual impulse, but as a popular token of the unbroken friendship of the French nation for the United States during the latter's first century of existence, and an earnest of the continuance of that friendship in the future. France is the only nation to which the United States owes a distinct debt of gratitude, and the graceful sentiment of fraternity which impelled her to conceive and carry out the idea of a commemorative statue renders the event of its presentation unique in the history of mankind.

The Bartholdi statue of liberty is the most gigantic production of the sculptor's chisel that has ever been executed. Beside it all the famous statues of ancient and mediæval times sink into insignificance. It weighs in all 450,000 pounds, or 225 tons, and its total height, from the foundation of the pedestal to the torch, is 46 meters, or 151 feet 1 inch. Its total height above mean low-water mark is 305 feet 6 inches, and it towers high above any building in New York or Brooklyn. An idea of the immensity of the statue's proportions may be formed from the following dimensions of its component parts: The fore finger is 8 feet in length and 7 feet 6 inches in circumference at the second joint; the nail of the finger measures 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot. The nose is 4 feet 6 inches in length and the eyes each 2 feet 6 inches in width. Forty persons can stand without discomfort in the head. While the torch itself has capacity for 12, and it is possible for several men to ascend through the arm to the torch without squeezing. The right arm is 42 feet long and 13 feet in its greatest thickness. The waist is 35 feet through and the head 10 feet. The hand is 16 feet long and the mouth 3 feet wide. The total number of steps in the staircase leading from the base of the foundation to the top of the torch is 403. From the ground to the top of the pedestal there are 195 steps and the statue proper 154. The ladder leading up through the extended right arm to the torch has 54 rounds.



Auguste Bartholdi.

The pedestal is 89 feet high and is 62 feet square at the base, tapering to 40 feet at the summit. The Grecian columns above the base are each 72 feet 8 inches in height. The foundation on which the pedestal rests is 65 feet high. It is 91 feet square at the bottom, tapering gradually to 61 feet at the top. The pedestal is a shell of smoothly hewn granite, held in place by several thousand barrels of cement. Its entire cost was $250,000, of which $100,000 was raised by popular subscription to the pedestal fund of the New York *World*. The remainder was appropriated by congress. Ground was broken for the foundation in April, 1883, and it was completed in April, 1885. The pedestal was completed late in the spring of the present year. The first rivet was driven on the statue July 12, 1886.

The statue itself represents an outlay of more than 1,000,000 francs. It is made of sheets of beaten copper fixed on a pylonic iron trusswork, which serves as a support for the shell-like covering. The copper plates are kept in shape by iron bands, and supported by iron braces, which are clamped on the central core. They do not bear in the least on the lower plates, and their weight is always independent of all that is above and below. Exhaustive mathematical calculations were made upon the resisting power of the iron pieces, upon the center of gravity, and upon the actions of high winds. The calculations were made by taking as a base the most powerful hurricanes which have been recorded in America or Europe. The copper plates are two and one-half millimeters in thickness. The copper plating of the statue of St. Charles Borromeo is only one millimeter thick, and it has stood for two centuries.

A Fair Woman.

Mrs. Horace Helyar belongs to that famous galaxy of women who figure in the fashionable chit-chat of two continents and whose beauty is advertised by the press on both sides of the Atlantic. She is an Englishwoman, the wife of a member of the American legation, and consequently an impartial distributor of her sweet presence between England and the United States.

She and her husband passed last summer at Newport, in a modest and artistic cottage on Channing avenue, known as "Garretson's."

Her beauty is in some respects not unlike that of Langtry, insomuch that it is languid, highbred, delicately sensuous, and at once stately and womanly. She is a blonde of a thorough English type, with that repose which the English ladies pit against the vivacity of French women.

Giving Himself Away.

"Cawn't you weally see without your glawsses, Algy?"

"'Pon honor, deah boy, aw couldn't tell your face fwom where I stand—(suddenly—and forgetting to adjust the goggles)—There goes that stunning De Grove gyrul! I wish she'd look around."—*Tid-Bits.*

Old Mr. Bently (reading the paper)—I see that Solomon has been indicted for bigamy. Old Mrs. Bently—Well, it's 'bout time. The idea of a man having 700 wives!—*N. Y. Sun.*

Waking the Echoes.

"Paul," said his mamma, "will you go softly into the parlor and see if grandpa is asleep?"

"Yes, mamma," whispered Paul on his return, "he is all asleep but his nose."—*New York Sun.*

Favorite Numbers.

Bishop of Carlisle in Contemporary Review.

The reason why ten is a favorite—perhaps the most favorite—number—is obvious enough, namely, that we have ten fingers. When we begin to count we almost of necessity do so with our fingers.

If we have a large number of things to count, say a flock of sheep, we instinctively divide them into tens, or perhaps into scores; if the number of things be very large the collection of tens are naturally grouped again by tens, and so we have hundreds.

A further grouping of hundreds leads to thousands, and so forth. Thus we get the ordinary system of numeration, and there can be no manner of doubt that man's ten fingers are the root of it.

Twelve has its turn as a favorite number. We often count by dozens, and the reason probably is that 12 admits of being quartered as well as halved, which in many cases is an advantage. Take the case of wine. A dozen bottles is a convenient quantity to take as a standard, because a customer can order half the standard number, or, if he needs a small quantity, the quarter of the same; in fact, 12 admits of being divided not only by 2 and 4, but also by 3 and 6, which for many purposes give it a great advantage over 10, which can be divided only by 2 and 5, the latter division being rarely of any use.

Hence the great divisibility of 12 is sufficient to mark it as a favorite number; but in the most notable instance of its use, namely, as marking the number of months in a year, we need some further explanation. The real month, that is, the number of days between two successive full moons, may be taken as measured by 28 days. Thirteen times 28 makes 363, or, as nearly as may be one year. Consequently it would have been much more nearly true to say that 13 months make a year than 12.

Twelve Great Mistakes.

To yield to immaterial trifles.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To endeavor to mould all dispositions alike.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect to be able to understand everything.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power.

A Philadelphia Journalist's Wit

New York Tribune.

Newspaper Row in Washington will enjoy this story, told by the Washington *Critic*: Frank Carpenter and George Martin, two distinguished Washington correspondents, have taken as their offices the two rooms on F street once occupied by the late Hon. Charles Sumner. Saturday they were pondering around getting things in shape, and Martin's business was to get a grate out. He was ramming around among the bricks and loosening the whole wall.

"This is a very intellectual job" he said to Carpenter, out of the dust.

"Yes and you'll pull the whole side-wall out in a minute," replied Carpenter, pushing the mantel back in its place.

"Let her go, and George "let her go. If Sumner's mantel falls on my shoulders I won't ask anything better."

Carpenter shoveled a bushel of bricks over on him and went to the window for air.

Medical.

The Oft Told Story

Of the peculiar medicinal merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequalled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the most popular and successful medicine before the public today for purifying the blood, giving strength, creating an appetite.

"I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak a good word for this medicine." MRS. J. S. SNYDER, Pottsville, Penn.

Purifies the Blood

Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City, had scrofulous sores all over his body for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him.

Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was cured of the ulcer, and also of catarrh, by

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,

Publisher of "REPUBLICAN."

Definition to Bible Terms.

A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet.

A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eight inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold was eight dollars.

A talent of silver was five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

A talent of gold was thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine dollars.

A piece of silver, or penny was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.

A gerah was one cent.

An epha, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An amer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned upon the estate of William Pennington, dec'd, late of Walker township, Centre Co., Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

1*43 6t J. C. ZIMMERMAN,
Zion, Centre Co., Pa., Oct. 21. Administrator.

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While **THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE** is the most expensive publication of its class in the United States, nevertheless its price is now fixed at $1 a year, the Semi-Weekly at $2; in both cases an extra copy with a club of 10.

The campaign just closed found the country in the trough of political waves. The Republican managers have made the best struggle they could against a state of general apathy. In a few States they have been aided by the inspiring presence of a great leader, whose speeches have awakened almost the only enthusiasm anywhere shown. The result of the campaign is gratifying; its gains are an inspiration; the Democratic losses are a plain guide to the popular drift. From this time forward the country will feel the lift of the advancing wave of 1888, which, if we all do our duty, will sweep out from Washington the masqueraders now in possession the foes of protection, equality and patriotic government. It is now the duty of every earnest and experienced worker to bend their energies toward united and hearty work for 1888. The party is to be consolidated, cheered and rallied. To this work THE TRIBUNE pledges its zealous efforts.

THE TRIBUNE offers for 1887 several excellent premiums, including

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A work compiled by THE TRIBUNE, especially for the young men of the United States. It is a thorough statement of the present status of Open-Air athletic amusements in America, with suggestions to beginners, the rules of every important game, the records of noted contests and the achievements of American Champions. The book will contain about 150 illustrations. Chapters are provided on Archery; Base ball, with the record of wonderful playing and the League and Association contests, and instructions how to curve a ball, Court Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Football, Cricket, Lacrosse, Racket, Horsemanship, Cross Country Hunting; Yachting, with a discussion of Sloop and Cutter and instructions How to Design, Build and Sail a boat; Rowing, Canoeing, Fishing, Trapping, Swimming, Hunting with Shot-gun and Rifle, Camping-out, Winter Sports, Bicycling, Amateur Photography and a few minor sports. Among the writers who have contributed are William Bialkie, Maurice Thompson, Captain Jacob A. Augur, Cavalry Instructor at West Point, David Kirby, Thomas Clapham, General George W. Wingate, Professor George Goodale, Director of Athletics of the New York Athletic Club; and a large number of private gentlemen throughout the country have furnished facts concerning the wild game and hunting sports of their several localities. No book of this character has ever been put in print in America. It is sufficiently elemental to be a "Boy's Own Book," and answer all the purposes of our manly youth, and yet will also meet the demands of adults. Will be ready for delivery December 1st. Octavo, 500 pages. Retail price $2.50. Terms, postage paid: with Weekly, 1 year, $2.50; with Semi-weekly, 1 year, $3.50; with Daily, $10.50. Only to be had in connection with yearly subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre and Huntingdon and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. J. R. Smith, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of Oct., A. D. 1886, to me directed, for holding a court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the third Monday of November, being the 15th day of Nov., 1886, and to continue one week, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the fourth Monday, the 22nd day of Nov., 1886, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 22d day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1886, and in the one hundred and eleventh year of the Independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER,
n12d1t 18 46 2t Sheriff.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Turbulent Butchers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—There was a busy scene at the Town hall, at the stock yards during the morning. About 5,000 of the old employes of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Chicago Packing and Provision company were congregated there for the purpose of being paid off. It was deemed more advisable to let them get their pay there than to have it done at the firm's office. Besides the great throng of strikers there were thousands of their friends. The crowd was a little more turbulent than yesterday, and General Fitzsimmons put an extra force of men near the Town hall to be ready in case of any disturbance.

A large number of men applied for work at the packing houses this morning, and about five thousand are at work. Mr. Nelson Morris received a dispatch from the east saying that some one down there, whose name he would not give, will send him three hundred skilled butchers. He also had a dispatch from a slaughtering firm in the east which has been killing beef for him, which says they have killed 300 head of cattle a day, and can double that number if he wishes it. About two thirds of the men at work in the works are new hands. The militia guards were out as usual and all the approaches to the yards were lined with pickets.

There was a collision to-night near Ashland avenue bridge between a crowd of strikers and a squad of infantry. The bridge was guarded by twelve men from the Second infantry, the balance of the company being stationed in the vicinity of the neighboring packing houses. The crowd of strikers and sympathizers numbered about 500 and were determined to prevent the packing house employes from crossing the bridge on their way back to the city at the close of the day's work. The crowd was charged by the squad several times and forced to retire temporarily, but the increasing numbers added to its persistency and a severe conflict seemed imminent. Finally Lieutenant McMillen gave orders to load with ball and cartridge and the crowd thereupon speedily dispersed and the employes went on their way without further molestation. No one suffered serious injury.

The packers to-day reconsidered their previous resolutions relative to the employment of Knights of Labor and adopted the following:

Resolved, That while we will not exclude from employment members of such organization, we will exercise the right to employ and discharge whom we please and conduct our business on the ten-hour plan and following our best interests.

It is signed by all members.

The Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Among the testimony presented to the grand jury which found an indictment of grand larceny and for receiving stolen property against David S. Fotheringham, the Adams express messenger whose car was robbed some two weeks ago on the St. Louis and San Francisco road, was that of James Hefferman, a Wabash engineer, and that of Thomas Dwyer, an employe of the express company and Fotheringham's helper. Hefferman testified as follows:

"I was in the Union depot on the evening of October 25, oiling my machine. My time to start was 8:25 p. m., but just as I was about to get away I noticed that the 'Frisco train was across the main track. Of course I could not move until the 'Frisco got out of my way. The express car was almost directly opposite my cab window and I noticed that the cab was standing open. The messenger and his helper were inside, busy with their duties. It was nearly time for the 'Frisco train to start, and Dwyer swung himself off the car and went away. A minute or two later a man came along with a valise in his hand and stopped directly under the electric light and within a few feet of my engine. He answered Fotheringham's description of the robber as far as I remember, except that he was a couple of inches or so shorter. He wore his hat well forward over his face, and I could not make out his features very clearly. He asked me which was the 'Frisco train, and I pointed it out to him. It was just moving away, and he ran alongside of it until he reached the express car, the door of which was still standing open, (a very unusual thing, by the way), threw his valise inside, reached up his hand and was pulled up through the door into the car. He could not have jumped in without assistance, especially with the train in motion, and I believe Fotheringham helped him."

Thomas Dwyer's testimony corroborated the engineer's story and it was upon the facts presented by them, it is believed, that the indictments were found. "Jim Cummings," who, Fotheringham says, committed the robbery, is carrying on rather a voluminous correspondence for one in his position. He first wrote to Frank James, the ex-bandit, then to the editor of a newspaper and now to Fotheringham's mother, inclosing in the latter $60, which, he suggests, may be of use in clearing her son of the suspicion now resting upon him. All of these letters are in the hands of the detectives.

Explosion and Excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 11.—An explosion occurred in the cigar box manufactory of Henry H. Ship & Co., 1704 Randolph street, this afternoon, blowing out the rear wall and setting fire to the building. The greatest excitement existed among the hands employed in the building, and especially the females. Some of them ran to the stairway leading to the street, while others ran to the windows and a few started to climb out, they were prevented from jumping to the ground by their companions. During all of this time the flames were spreading from one floor to another, and the crowds attracted by the smoke and screams of the women blocked the street, but the excitement amongst them was so great that they appeared powerless for a time to assist them. Finally several men ran into the building and succeeded in getting them all out. The excitement was increased when the girls and young women appeared on the street, some bleeding and others badly burned. The firemen fought the fire stubbornly and finally got it under control. As soon as possible the firemen commenced searching the ruins, and soon found the body of Carrie Bruner, aged 30, an employe in the third story of the factory, buried under the steam pipes and heavy timber. Her body and clothing were but slightly burned, and her death was in all probability caused by heavy timbers falling upon her when the explosion occurred. The body was removed to her late residence. Fifteen persons were more or less seriously injured, but it is thought that none of the injuries will prove fatal, with probably the exception of Annie Wolfmyer, aged 23, who received severe burns about the face and body and also sustained injuries from flying timbers. The injuries to the others were burns and bruises sustained in jumping or falling from the upper stories. The girls were all taken to their homes and the men and boys to the hospitals. A few of the latter were able to go to their homes after their injuries had been dressed. Ship's loss is estimated at $10,000, covered by insurance. Two livery stables adjoining the factory were damaged to an extent of $7,000, fully insured.

Spain fears an Outbreak.

LONDON, November 12.—Information has been received here that much alarm exists in Madrid in consequence of reports of a threatened outbreak against the government, and that extensive military precautions are being taken. The news from Catalonia shows that a bad state of feeling prevails among the people and a rising is feared. In Cadiz also an incident has occurred which leads the government to believe that trouble is imminent. This was the refusal of 700 soldiers to embark for Cuba to which place they had been ordered.

The Anglo Spanish treaty has caused much discontent among the Catalonians, and a number of the most prominent business men have threatened to join the Carlists unless the terms of the treaty are so modified as to protect their interests. The action of the government in abolishing the office of sergeant in the army has increased the discontent in the ranks of the army. These grievances have stimulated the revolutionists to renewed activity, which is being felt both in civil and military circles.

To Whom do they Belong?

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Portage says that Coronor Allen to-day made public the list of articles taken from the bodies of the victims of the recent railway wreck at East Rio and also the relics recovered from the ashes and debris of the burned day coach. The latter consist mainly of metalic substances, such as pocket-knives, coins, keys, baggage checks watches, chains, etc. Included in the list is a child's small cast-iron money safe, containing two pennies. It is thought the publication of the melancholy list may lead to the identification of the unknown persons who lost their lives in the terrible wreck.

The National Grange.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 11.—At to-day's session of the national grange E. A. Giller, of Illinois, offered a resolution memorializing congress to so amend the constitution that United States senators would be elected directly by the people. R. P. Bosse, of Oregon, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of congress to take charge of the telegraph lines and railroads and operate them under government supervision. President Darlin announced the standing committees. This afternoon delegates were welcomed to the city and state by Leonard Rhone and Governor Pattison. Among other speakers were B. C. Harrison of Alabama; A. K. McClure and W. A. Armstrong, worthy master of the state grange.

Rev. A. Hodge Dead.

PITTSBURGH, November 12.—A telegram was received in the city this morning announcing the death of Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., professor of Didactic and Polemic theology at Princeton Theological seminary, Princeton, N. J. The deceased was one of the most widely known theologians of the world. He was well known in this city through his ministerial and professional associations some nine years ago, when he was professor of didactic and polemic theology at the Western Theological seminary, later stated supply at the First Presbyterian church, and then pastor of the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny.

Prince Alexander's Successor.

TIRNOVA, November 10.—The session of the sobranje to elect a successor to Prince Alexander was held this morning and was not deferred until to-morrow as was expected. M. Radeslavof, the prime minister, proposed the name of Prince Waldemar. The whole assembly rose in a body and elected Waldemar by acclamation. The public in the galleries did not participate in the enthusiasm manifested by the deputies and exhibited no approval of the election. Prince Waldmar is the third son of the king of Denmark, and is 28 years old.

Briefs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The wedding of Miss Annie Hoxie, the niece and adopted daughter of H. M. Hoxie, vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, to Mr. C. T. Horne, formerly of this city, but now of St. Louis, took place to day. Owing to the severe illness of Mr. Hoxie, the wedding was a comparatively quiet one. Among those present were Jay Gould, Captain B. S. Hayes, Dr. Smith of the Missouri Pacific railway. The presents were very numerous and costly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The postmaster general to-day ordered the discontinuance of ninety-two fourth-class postoffices mainly for the reason that there were no candidates for postmasterships. In a large number of cases the business of offices did not justify their continuance. Nearly every state and territory is represented in the list. During the eleven days of the present month there have been 139 postoffices discontinued and 24 established.

PARIS, November 11.—A rumor is in circulation to the effect that Prince Waldemar will not accept the honor conferred upon him by the Great Sobranje of Bulgaria.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The Danish papers generally advise Prince Waldemar to refuse the Bulgarian throne. It is understood that Prince Waldemar will consult his family before deciding.

NEWARK, November 11.—The recount in Sixth assembly district to-day resulted in increasing Craine's, democrat, majority over Warde, republican, three, making his total majority 25.

Another Cold Wave.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The signal service announces the approach of a cold wave. The temperature will fall fifteen degrees in the next twenty-four hours.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetation remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after testing its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge, to all who desires it, this reciept, in German, French or English, with full direction for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block Rochester, N. Y.* 18 11 1y

Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, November 15, 1886.

WESTWARD

	Exp A M	Mail P M.
Leave Lock Haven	9 00	3 20
Flemington	9 05	3 24
Mill Hall	9 09	3 27
Beech Creek	9 25	3 38
Eagleville f	9 30	3 42
Howard	9 44	3 52
Mount Eagle f	9 54	3 58
Curtin	10 01	4 03
Milesburg	10 12	4 10
Bellefonte	10 35	4 22
Milesburg	10 44	4 32
Snow Shoe Int.	10 48	4 35
Unionville	10 58	4 43
Julian	11 09	4 53
Martha	11 19	5 01
Port Matilda	11 27	5 08
Hannah f	11 36	5 16
Fowler f	11 39	5 19
Dix f	11 42	5 22
Bald Eagle	11 48	5 28
Vail	11 55	5 31
Arrive at Tyrone	12 05	5 42
EASTWARD	P.M.	A.M
Leave Tyrone	7 10	8 10
East Tyrone	7 17	8 17
Vail	7 23	8 20
Bald Eagle	7 28	8 25
Dix f	7 32	8 30
Fowler f	7 35	8 32
Hannah f	7 37	8 36
Port Matilda	7 45	8 43
Martha	7 53	8 51
Julian	8 02	8 59
Unionville	8 13	9 10
Snow Shoe Int.	8 22	9 18
Milesburg	8 25	9 22
Bellefonte	8 31	9 32
Milesburg	8 53	9 47
Curtin	8 56	10 01
Mount Eagle f	9 03	10 06
Howard	9 11	10 16
Eagleville f	9 22	10 30
Beech Creek	9 26	10 35
Mill Ha.	9 38	10 50
Flemington f	9 42	10 54
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 45	11 00

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 15, 1886

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6:45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8:25 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.00 a m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.00 a m

Leaves Snow Shoe 2 50 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 4.55 p m

Leaves Bellefonte at 7:50 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 9:55 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Sup.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 15, 1886.

Dis. Westward	a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	5.50	1.30	MONTANDON	6 30	9.10	5.50
1.5	6.00	1.40	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.00	5.35
1.5	6.05	1.45	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar	.....	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.15	1.55	Biehl f	.....	8.51	5.25
6.8	6.22	2.03	Vicksburg f	.....	8.45	5.18
10.7	6.33	2.16	MIFFLINBURG	.....	8.33	5.05
13.1	6.40	2.24	Barber f	.....	8.26	4.57
17.2	6.46	2.31	Swengle f	.....	8.20	4.50
16.1	6.48	2.35	Millmont	.....	8 18	4 48
18.6	6.56	2.43	LAURELTON	.....	8.12	4.42
23.5	7.08	2.58	Pardee f	.....	7.58	4.27
24.7	7.12	3.04	Weixer f	.....	7.54	4.22
28.9	7.27	3.17	Cherry Run f	.....	7.45	4.10
32.2	7 35	3.28	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f.	.....	7.35	4.00
33 9	7.41	3.33	Fowler f	.....	7.32	3.56
36.6	7.49	3.45	Coburn	.....	7.23	3.45
39 6	7.56	3.58	Zerby f	.....	7 15	3.39
43.4	8.10	4.15	Rising Springs	.....	7 06	3.12
46.2	8 19	4 27	Penn's Cave f	.....	6.58	2 59
49.2	8.27	4 40	CENTRE HALL	.....	6 50	2 45
51.6	8.34	4 50	Gregg f	.....	6.43	2.32
54.6	8 45	5.04	Linden Hall	.....	6.36	2.18
56.7	8 52	5.13	OAK HALL	.....	6.30	2.08
58.3	8.56	5.20	LEMONT	.....	6 25	2.00
60.2	9.03	5.27	Dale Summit f	.....	6.20	1.52
62.9	9 14	5.45	Pleasant Gap f	.....	6.09	1.33
65.2	9.19	5.50	Axeman f	.....	6.04	1.25
67.4	9 25	5.00	BELLEFONTE	.....	6.00	1 30

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, Nov. 15, 1886.

WESTWARD.

	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M
Leave Scotia	12 15	5 00
Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
Penn's Furnace	1 05	5 40
Hostler f	1 15	5 50
Marengo f	1 25	5 55
Loreville f	1 30	6 00
Furnace Road f	1 35	6 10
Dungarvin	1 39	6.13
Warriors Mark	1 55	6 25
Pennington	2 12	6 40
Weston Mill f	2 25	6 50
L. and T. June	2 31	6 55
Tyrone	2 35	6 58

EASTWARD.

	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M
Leave Tyrone	4 30	9 20
L. & T. June	4 34	9 25
Weston Mill f	4 40	9 33
Pennington	4 55	9 48
Warriors Mark	5 06	9 58
Dungarvin	5.17	10.09
Furnace Road f	5 20	10 12
Loreville f	5 26	10 16
Marengo f	5 30	10 22
Hostler f	5 40	10 38
Penn's Furnace	5 50	10 44
Fairbrook	6 05	11 03
Scotia	6 25	11 30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 15 1886.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
arr. at	Williamsport	2 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 15 p m
" "	Renovo	6 10 p m
" "	Kane	9 15 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in		
Bellefonte at		6 20 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
arr at	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	Renovo	7 00 p m
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phil'a	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Wm'sport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
" "	arr. at Renovo	12 30 p m
EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore EXPRESS leaves	L. Haven	7 05 a m
" "	Jer'y Shore	7 35 a m
" "	W'msp't	8 15 a m
" "	arr. at Harrisb'g	11 30 a m
" "	" Phila'phia	3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 25 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 a m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58 a m
" "	Williamsport	1 25 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	4 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m
RENOVO ACM leaves	Renovo	4 00 p m
arrives at	Harrisb'g	9 40 a m
" "	Philadelphia	4 45 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P. & W. R. R., at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON Gen'l Supt.

A Church Burned.

CHICAGO, November 12.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the Chicago avenue church, better known as "Moody's church," at the corner of Chicago and La Salle avenues. An alarm was given, but before the engines could respond the flames had burst through the first floor into the lecture room. Here their fury was checked for awhile, as was supposed, but, concealed by the dense smoke, the fire had crept up to the second floor and soon eaten its way into the auditorium on the second floor. Fed here by the multitude of cushions and other inflammable furnishings the flames spread with surprising rapidity and redoubled fierceness, and a second alarm was hastily turned in. The burning cushions and other material gave forth almost impenetrable volumes of dense, black smoke, which for a time repulsed all efforts of the firemen to enter the church. The stained glass windows, which had begun to crack from the heat, were dashed in with axes and in a few minutes half a dozen streams were playing on the fire, which clung with obstinate persistence to the furniture and other light combustibles in the room.

After nearly three quarters of an hour of hard work the flames were got under control and the fire confined to the church building. The smoke was still too dense this morning to permit an investigation of the extent of the damages, but it is believed that the interior is entirely gutted. The stained glass windows were almost entirely destroyed. The wall, it is thought, are about all of the structure that can be preserved so as to be fit for future use. The pastor, Rev. Mr Goss, estimated the loss at $50 000, and said that the church and furniture were covered by insurance to that amount.

Inciendiarism is believed to be the cause of the fire. It is said that at 1:30 o'clock this morning a policeman saw some one in the interior of the building. Mr. D. B. Turner, the janitor, said that all the members of his family had retired at that hour. The Rev Mr. Goss could not conceive of a motive any one might have, but admitted that he could not understand the origin of the flames in the part of the building where they were discovered unless the fire was set. He said there might have been an overheated pipe from one of the seven furnaces which are located in the building.

The church society was organized by Rev. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, in 1869, and occupied a small building on Chicago avenue, near Franklin street, until the great fire in 1871. Immediately after that time Mr. Moody built the present church structure, soliciting contributions from all parts of the globe, until $100,000 was raised. Mr. Moody continued as the pastor until he began his general evangelistic work. The church has grown from a small beginning to be one of the largest churches in point of membership in the city. The Sunday-school rolls includes the names of over 1,600 children. A H Revell, J. H. Hitchcock, A H Lowden, P. F. Atchison and John Morrison are at present deacons. The auditorium of the church is the largest in Chicago, though perhaps the plainest in design. Since the building was first erected alterations and improvements have been made to the extent of $25,000

Ten Cart Loads of Heads.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.—Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan general sent to subdue them and badly defeated. The general sent to Cabul ten cart loads of heads of rebels killed in the battle as a token of the victory his forces had won.

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Miscellaneous.

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

—Centre County: wondrous rich—
Her future will be great.
Come hither then ye monied men,
Deserve a glorious fate.
Here precious stores of iron ore
Await development,
And many dollars may be yours
Where you invest a cent.

—Sunday-schools should prepare for a Christmas festival.

—Will Snyder, of Spring Mills, is ill with typhoid fever.

—Jerry Kline, of Aaronsburg, fell and broke his collar bone.

—The snow shovel brigade made its appearance Saturday morning.

—This is regulation fall weather Plenty of fall and plenty of weather.

—The picture of Leonard Rhone appeared in the Philadelphia *Times* on Friday.

—People who have all they want of coal, wood, bread and sausage should be thankful.

—We are informed that two votes were cast for Charley Wolfe for congress in this congressional district.

—W. H. Woodin of the car building firm of Jackson & Woodin, Berwick, died on Wednesday morning.

—The English Baptist church building at Brisbin was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, the 8th.

—We are told that Valentines Stores, of this place, are about to close out business. Announcement to-morrow.

—Joe W. Furey and family are occupying one of Jacob Kamp's houses on Henderson street, Lock Haven.

—A new frame barn belonging to John Kling, of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, was burned on Wednesday night.

—Abundant falls of rain and melting snow will prove a great blessing to many communities where the water in streams and cisterns is very low.

—On Thursday evening, the 18th, Miss Alice Ulrich, of Millheim, will be 17 years old, and she will celebrate the occasion by giving a birthday party.

—Prof. Howard, who spent a few days in Bellefonte recently demonstrating his Arithmetical and Business calculations, is now in Philipsburg on a similar mission.

—Mr. A. J. Cook's residence on Linn street presents a very handsome appearance and we are of the opinion that the painters must have been engaged upon it recently.

—Improvements are in progress at the northwest corner of the Diamond Square, near the Dale Bros' law office. The pavement is being repaired and some of the trees removed.

—A pistol was discharged accidentally on Monday, the 8th, by Henry Road, a Millheim lad. The bullet lodged in the palm of the boy's left hand and has not been extracted.

—Mr. Charles Post, of Huntingdon, should send the *Daily News* a generous present, for the Millheim *Journal* says that it was through a notice in that paper that his horse and buggy, recently stolen, were recovered by him.

—Miss Marion Beaver, of Lewisburg, was married Thursday evening, to Mr. George Tilge, of Philadelphia. The bride is a cousin of Governor-elect Gen. James A. Beaver, who added his distinguished presence to the occasion.

—What has become of the *Centre county Times*, the new Democratic sheet of of Centre Hall? It failed in the accomplishment of its first great mission—has it another? We believe it can find a mission if it looks carefully for one. We wish it long life.

—Messrs. Naylor & Co., of Philadelphia, state that "The total importations of iron ore into the United States in 1885 were 278,876 tons, and during this year, up to October 23, 785,776 tons." We really do not see why there should be so large an increase of importations of iron ore when Centre county has so much and to spare.

—P. O. Stiver, a Centre County boy, who went from his home in Potters Mills to Stephenson county, Illinois, a few years ago, has been elected superintendent of schools. Geo. W. Condo, of Effingham county, Ill., also a Centre county lad, claiming Miles township as his birth place, was elected to the legislature by a tremendous majority.

—Rev. M. L. Laning, the Baptist minister at Unionville, visited Bellefonte on Wednesday morning. The reverend gentleman has four or more appointments and can get around to all of them only once in two weeks. He would endeavor to conduct Baptist services regularly in this place but for the impossibility of securing a suitable hall in which to meet. The Baptist society is one of the most numerous in the United States, and it is strange that an organization cannot be maintained in Bellefonte.

—Capt. Austin Curtin frequently visits Bellefonte and we suppose that there is no other man in the county whose visits are more generally welcomed. Mr. Curtin has not only a reputation which extends throughout the county, but while Department Commander of the Grand Army of this State, be attained a popularity which none of his predecessors ever won. If Centre county ever again desires one of her citizens to be nominated for Governor, Capt. Austin Curtin would certainly be as strong as any whom we can name.

Judge A. O. Furst will not Resign.

A rumor has gained general circulation throughout the State that President Judge A. O Furst, of this district, will resign after the inauguration of Gov-elect General James A. Beaver, the motive assigned for such resignation being that he receives only $4,000 as his judicial salary and in the practice of his profession his income is from $8,000 to $10,000. Judge Furst arrived in town on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, after spending several days in Huntingdon. He started away again next morning on the 9:32 train. Before the train departed, a representative of the *News* met Judge Furst at the depot and after asking for an interview remarked:

"Judge Furst, I would like to have the pleasure of contradicting the rumor of your resignation."

"You may do so," answered the Judge. "I do not intend to resign. You can say that the inference that increase of income would have any weight in inducing me to take such a step is without foundation. I have a duty to perform to the people of this district and will fulfill it to the best of my ability."

"I saw the report," said the scribe, "in so reliable a paper as the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, and for that reason desired to ascertain the truth or falsity of it."

"I believe the *Gazette* gave it," said the Judge, "as emanating from one who is supposed to know; but it is manufactured, and is entirely incorrect."

After assuring Judge Furst of the pleasure which his denial afforded us we hastened to put our interview in writing.

Are Association Workers Church Workers?

The question—not a new one—is sometimes raised by those who are interested in Christian work and not fully conversant with ours or the workers, as to whether the Association absorbs so much of the time and strength of its members as to render them of little service to the churches to which they belong. In order to ascertain the real facts in the case, the the New York City Association recently sent a letter of inquiry to the many busy members of the central and branch associations there asking answers to eight questions which were merely to find what relationship the members of their committees sustained to the work in their own churches.

In response, 334 replies were received from which following facts have been gathered: 65 of the number are church officers of which 18 are deacons 11 elders, 6 vestrymen, 6 stewards, 8 trustees, 1 treasurer and 15 ushers; 107 are Sunday School teachers and 54 Sunday School officers; 112 belong to Young People's Associations in their own churches and 32 hold offices in the same; 204 regularly attend the week evening service in their churches and of those who do not many voluntarily state either that they belong to churches which hold no week evening service, or that the distance between their residences and their churches, or the late hours at which they return from business or other similar reasons have interfered with their attendance.

While 115 state that that they have entered upon the church offices or duties above referred to since they became members of the Association, only two have allowed the Association to interfere with church activity. What good testimony as to the value of our Associations to the churches.

His Form was Pied.

We notice by a special telegram which appeared in the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of Wednesday that Mr. James D. Mateer, a former very excellent foreman of this office, met with a disagreeable experience the other day. It surprises us that Jimmy didn't run away when he saw the cyclone coming, for he knows as well as we that "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day," and that "Discretion is the better part of valor." We hope that he has recovered from his sanguinary encounter with Moore's fist. The telegram is as follows:

YOUNGSTOWN, November 9.—J. D. Caldwell, of Newark, O., who recently purchased the *Weekly Vindicator* here, brought one printer from Newark. This evening two local printers, Charles Christy and James Moore, went to the *Vindicator* office while drunk and picked a quarrel with the new man. Business Manager Underwood carried Christy out of the office, but he returned and a free fight ensued. Moore struck Foreman Mateer under the eye, knocking him down and cutting his face.

Then he struck a compositor on the head with a composing stick, and deliberately swept an imposing stone clear of the type upon it. A dozen heavy blows were exchanged, and Christy and Moore ran out and boarded a train for Pittsburg. A policeman captured Moore upon the train, but Christy escaped. Moore was locked up.

—The following corn crop report was issued by the department of agriculture at Washington on Wednesday: "The yield of corn, according to the revised returns of yield, is 22 bushels per acre, making a product, upon the adjustment of acreage, of 1,668,000,000 bushels. This accords with recent returns of condition and will not be materially changed in the final review of the work of the year. The yield of the great corn surplus states is valuable—lowest, of course, in the region of drought—Ohio, 32.3; Indiana, 32.2; Illinois, 24.7; Iowa, 24.7; Missouri, 22.2; Kansas, 21.3; Nebraska, 27.5. New York and the Eastern States exceed thirty bushels, Pennsylvania nearly as much, and the Southern States generally a reduced rate of yield."

Milesburg and the Recent Congressional Candidates.

It may not be known generally, writes a friend of this paper, but it is a strange coincidence that Gen. Patton and J. K. P. Hall removed from the same place—Milesburg—to their respective residences, and Theo. P. Rynder lives in Milesburg. All these, as is well known, were the candidates for congress in the Twentieth district, of Republican, Democratic and Greenback parties; and although in a strong democratic district, Gen. Patton was elected by 153 majority.

The writer does not now recollect whether Gen. Patton told him he was born in Milesburg or not; but he did say that when but a lad of 14 years (his father being dead) he, with a three horse team, removed his mother and younger children of the family from Milesburg to the wilds of Clearfield county, where he began clerking in the store of his broth in-law, the late William Irvin, Sr. He was afterwards a partner in store and lumber operations with Mr. Irvin, and thus laid the foundation of his splendid fortune. He has resided in Curwensville ever since, respected and beloved by all classes, his fame for good deeds being known to every one.

J. K. P. Hall was born in Milesburg. His father, the late B. D. Hall, lived there for many years, most of the time in a house now occupied by Mr. Jacob O'Donnell. He removed with his family (when J. K. P. Hall was quite young) to Elk county. Mr. B. D Hall died some years ago. The family still live in Elk county, where the sons are engaged in politics and business.

The only remark we would add to the above interesting facts is that it would be even more interesting if it could be proven that Mr. Trumpfeller, the Prohibition candidate for Congress, also at one time made Milesburg his home.

Great Industries in this Community.

A walk out the railroad or the turnpike to where the Bellefonte Iron Company are preparing for operations is sufficient to impress any one with the importance of that institution. Many men are at work and we are informed that the puddling furnace is almost ready to begin operations, which will be commenced in a few days. The walls of the casting house are being erected and it will be under roof in three weeks. The foundations of the great furnace are being erected. Three air vaults are almost completed and one or two others are to be built. The foundations of the buildings are laid with difficulty as water prevails there so plentifully, that it was necessary to procure the Undine hand engine to pump the water from the place whence the great smoke stack, to be 173 feet high, is to rise. Mr. Jesse Stewart is rushing this stage of the work through rapidly and Harry Landis gave instructions in the use of the hand engine. The company have five telephones in use and need another. In course of time they should have their own exchange.

Miss Mary Devling, an agreeable young lady, graces the business office with her presence and services as bookkeeper. Asst. Supt. Miller and Mr. John Tate interest themselves deeply in expediting operations, and with such efficient direction of affairs prosperity will attend the vast enterprise.

Worthy Sentiments.

EDITOR DAILY NEWS: As one of the constituency of His Honor, Judge Furst, my heart is made to rejoice when, in response to his questioner, as printed in Thursday's NEWS, he said: "I do not intend to resign. You can say that the inference that increase of income would have any weight in inducing me to take such a step, is without foundation." These are words fitly expressing the purity of one consecrated to a noble calling. The ermine will suffer no shame, if underneath beats a heart in sympathy with singleness of purpose. "He that walketh righteously and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that *stoppeth* his ears (Justice *deaf* as well as blind) from hearing of blood, and *shutteth* his eyes from seeing evil: He shall dwell on high; his place of defense shall be the munitions of rocks; bread shall be given him, his waters shall be sure—"

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Still at Large.

We print below a later dispatch in reference to the assault upon Mr. James Mateer, formerly of this place, and now of Youngstown, O.:

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 10.—Charles Christy and James Moore, the two printers who raised havoc in the *Vindicator* office and committed a brutal attack upon Foreman Mateer, both escaped and are in Pittsburg. Christy eluded Marshal Williams and Moore was released from the lock-up at midnight under a misapprehension of the facts in the case and left the city, boarding a train for Pittsburg. Both are charged with assault with intent to kill and an officer was sent to Pittsburg to-night in search of the pair.

—The Lock Haven *Express* says that Samuel P. Miller, an estimable young man, died Friday morning at 2.30 o'clock at the residence of his mother, West Church street. The deceased was 21 years of age, and his death was caused by typhoid malaria. He was sick only about three weeks and his sister Jennie has been confined to her bed, both from the fever. The supposition is that the sickness of the family was caused by drinking well water.

Two Weddings.

On Thursday evening—always a favorable one for weddings—two events of that delightful kind occurred, in the details of which our readers are interested. The first was that of

DUNCAN-DERINGER,

and was consummated in Philadelphia. The groom is William Potter Duncan, of Philipsburg, this county. Mr. Duncan is known to all our business men and in Bellefonte social circles. He is at the head of the foundry firm of William P. Duncan & Co., and has large business interests in Philipsburg, where he resides. He is a handsome gentleman with a true business air, good features and a compact, sturdy figure. He is extensively related to the old families of this part of the state. The bride, Miss Lena Woodland Deringer, is the daughter of the late Bronand M. Deringer, of Delaware. She visited in Bellefonte a few years ago at the residence of L. L. Brown, and there Mr. Duncan made the acquaintance of the charming lady who on Thursday evening became his bride. The wedding was solemnized in the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, corner of Thirty-seventh and Chestnut streets, that city. Rev. Henry McCook, D. D., officiated. The ceremony was performed in handsome style with all the modern appointments, in the presence of a distinguished company. It goes without saying that Mr. Duncan made a model bridegroom and his wife a beautiful bride. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brown, of this place, were present. A reception followed the wedding. The second event we alluded to in Friday's DAILY NEWS. It was that of

TILGE-BEAVER,

and occurred in Lewisburg. The bride is well-known here, being Miss Miraim Beaver, the charming daughter of Peter Beaver, of that place. The fortunate bridegroom was Harry F. Tilge, of Philadelphia. There were five bridesmaids, viz., Miss Oliver, of Pittsburg; Miss Furst, of Lock Haven; Miss Gerhart, of Lewisburg; Miss Morris, of Philadelphia, and Miss Blair, of Lewisburg. The officiating minister was Rev. Mr. Gray, of Lewisburg, assisted by Rev. Dr. Albert, of Germantown. The affair was notable in the fact that two of the recent candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania were present. Gen. Beaver is the bride's cousin and he was present with his wife. The other was Hon. Chas. Wolfe, who was also present with Mrs. Wolfe. President Judge and Mrs. A. O. Furst, of this place, were guests as were also Judge J. C. Bucher and wife, of Lewisburg. After a wedding trip the happy couple will live at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

—From Tuesday's Lock Haven *Express*: "Mr. Walker, of the firm of Orbison & Walker, fire brick manufacturers at Pittsburg, is at Farrandsville to-day looking over the grounds lately leased from Fredericks & Co, and making arrangements to begin work at once to mine and ship clay. The company expect to build a railroad two or more miles in length from the lands to a point east of Farrandsville at Graham's Run. At that place connection will be made with a siding on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. The company will mine and ship from 10,000 to 50,000 tons of clay annually which, after the branch railroad is built will be loaded on the cars at the mine and shipped direct to Pittsburg. The surveys for the road will probably be made by City Engineer C. H. Sperring in a few days and the road will be built at once, if built at all. Messrs. Orbison & Walker have several large fire brick works, two of which are located in the city of Pittsburg, and they claim for their brick that they are the best in the market."

Change of Railroad Schedule.

Changes went into effect on Monday on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches. The corrected time table is printed in the regular places in this paper. The mail train west on the Bald Eagle R. R. arrives at 4.22 o'clock p. m. instead of 5.20. The express east is changed from 8.55 p. m. 8.35.

The train on the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad which heretofore arrived at 6 p. m. now arrives at 4.55. It leaves at 7.50, ten minutes earlier than formerly.

On the Bellefonte, Nittany and Lemont railroad we have not received the schedule complete. The train which heretofore has departed at 1.15 o'clock p. m. will leave at 1.30 and the afternoon train from Montandon will arrive at 5 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual.

Officers Elected.

The election of officers of the Young Men's Christian Association which took place on Friday night, resulted as follows:

President, F. Potts Green.
Vice President, D. M. Lieb.
Recording Secretary, N. S. Bailey.
Treasurer, J. C. Weaver.
Directors, J. W. Gephart, A. Lukenbach, C. C. Shuey, C. F. Cook, J. W. Rhone, W. S. Zeller, John I. Olewine, C. U. Hoffer.

The anniversary will be held on the last Sunday evening of November.

—A gentleman who has not been represented heretofore on the subscription list of the Y. M. C. A. promised to give $100 towards it as soon as the erection of a building is commenced and a business firm promised to donate the lime used in building, which is equivalent to another hundred.

Unionville Items.

Since having one inch of snow and the temperature down to 28 to 30 degrees, it has again changed to pleasant autumnal weather.

The farmers are now turning their attention to the care of their stock, butchering and taking the products of the farm to market.

The mechanics have taken fresh courage since the election and are very busy, hoping the moderate weather will continue until they complete their contracts.

Some transfers of property and many changes of residences have taken place in the last ten days. Henry Comly has moved here from Philipsburg and we are sorry to learn that Mrs. Mary Peters expects to move from this place to Bellefonte next week, where she proposes to board her daughter who is working in the "*Watchman* office."

Geo. W. Peters, who has been oscillating between here and Kansas for a few years, has now returned here, he says to stay with us—we presume to help us elect a Republican president.

Miss Clark has closed her school here and gone home on account of ill health. We hope she will speedily recover and return to her duties in the school room, for she will be greatly missed if she can not return.

Mrs. Esther Fisher is quite ill and under the care of the physician at present.

Wm. Resides has his goods nearly all packed for shipment to Snow Shoe.

Jesse Cleaver desires us to say that he is under many obligations to the citizens of Centre Co. for the liberal support which they tendered him in his candidacy for county Surveyor.

Samuel Brugger and son left here on the 10th to begin a survey for a railroad to extend from Williamsport into New York State. J.

Y. M. C. A. Week of Prayer.

The topics for the week of prayer, which began on Sunday are as follows:

Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m., "From Death to Life," Luke 7:11-17; Ephesians 2:1-7. J. C. Weaver will be the leader.

Monday evening, "From Self-Willed Exile to Home," Luke 15;11-24. To be conducted by Mr. Wash Rees.

Tuesday evening, "From Darkness to Light," Mark 10, 6-52; Ephesians 5:8.

Thursday evening, "From Loses to Gain," Mark 10:28-30.

Friday evening, "From Inquiry to Knowledge," Acts 8:26-39.

Saturday evening, "A Merchandise that is Better than Silver," Proverbs 3:13-26; Matthew 13:44-46.

83 Years Old.

Mrs. Margaret Spangler, of near Tusseyville, celebrated her 83rd birth-day, the other day, and of course the principal feature was an extraordinary good dinner. Mrs. Spangler is a lady much respected by her acquaintances, and all wish that she may celebrate many more birth-days. Among the guests present on the occasion were: Mrs. A. Dillman, daughter, of Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. John H. Odenkirk, also a daughter, of the Old Fort; Mrs. Amanda Spangler, a daughter-in-law, of Centre Hall; Mr. D. L. Kerr, a son-in-law, of Centre Hill; Mr. Andrew Sheffler, of Joliet, Ill.—*Centre County Times.*

—When the train over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad from Punxsutawney, arrived at Dubois on Thursday, the car inspector discovered three dynamite booms and caps fastened under the springs of the rear coach. There were thirty four passengers in the coach which had made a distance of twenty miles over short curves, with all those deadly explosives beneath it. Nobody knows who placed the dynamite there or why it was done. Of course, a careful investigation will be made.

—Oh my! how these Democrats do love one another. What red-headed Democrat does the *Centre County Times* have reference to in the following? "McClure's "red-headed and hopeful" is outdone in our county by the red-headed and egotistical party who attempted to throw mud at a paper (to which he is too niggardly to subscribe,) because it failed to give him a free advertisement."

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottle of this great Discovery for consumption free at J. ZELLER & SON'S.

—Owing to very many circumstances, the 45th P. V. V. Survivors' Association will not hold a reunion this year—1886, but hope to be able to do so early in the fall of 1887, at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa. JOHN I. CURTIN, President.

H. H. BENNER, Secretary.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes; "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters and is so much improved that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative power. Only fifty cents a bottle at J. ZELLER & SON'S.

—The W. C. T. U. met on Thursday afternoon and re-elected the officers of last year.

It is estimated that there are one hundred thousand sufferers from hay fever in the United States; a number about four times greater than the regular standing army. This number could be reduced to a mere regiment if all would resort to Ely's Cream Balm.

—Mrs. Margaret Carnegie, mother of Andrew Carnegie, died of diabetes, at Briemer Cottage, Cresson, on Wednesday.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.
WALTER W. BAYARD.

—Some of the papers are still fighting the campaign.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by J. ZELLER & SON.

—Ugh! such disagreeable weather!

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D. New York City.* 17 45 1y

—Hunters are killing many deer.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c.
WALTER W. BAYARD.

Medical, Etc.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; **sour stomach; loss of appetite;** sometimes nausea and **waterbrash,** or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; **headache;** loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **debility;** low spirits; a thick, **yellow appearance** of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.
It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR
Malaria, Bowel Complaints,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, as
THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE
for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.
ONLY GENUINE
has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, $1.00.

SECOND TO NONE IN CROP VALUE.

This is not a new thing, but it is an established fact warranted by years of severest field tests in competition with the highest priced goods offered in the American market. A bold assertion, isn't it? Farmers say it is true, and they know

COATESVILLE, PA., FEB. 6th, 1886.
"Replying to your inquiry in regard to Baugh's $25 Phosphate, would say I have used it myself and seen it used alongside of higher-priced phosphates, with just as good and lasting results. I have always heard it spoken of, by parties who have tried it thoroughly, as one of the best in the market, regardless of price, and would recommend all farmers to use it. I consider it greatly superior to Acidulated Rock, as it not only gives quick returns but improves the soil."
WILLIAM MOORE.

BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE
ACTIVE, PERMANENT, CHEAP
ANIMAL BONE MANURE.

THE ORICINAL Manufacturers of RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE
BAUGH & SONS Only Manufacturers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rogers' Grapoline!

This preparation is a mild and gentle saline cathartic, alterative and tonic. It is most carefully prepared in the form of a snow white powder, containing all the medical properties of the GRAPE and other fruits. It will promptly cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn Sick Headache, Indigestion and all Inflammatory complaints where a gentle, cooling cathartic is required. Give this remedy one trial and it will convince you of the above facts. Prepared by A. H. ROGERS & CO., Geneseo, N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
17 46 1y

10 000 HARDWOOD FARMS IN MICHIGAN

For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber.

Advantages: Railroads already built, numerous towns and cities, one of the healthiest parts of the United States, purest water, good markets, fine fruit, good roads, schools, churches, large agricultural population, best building material at low figures, good soil, low prices, easy terms, perfect title. For books, maps, charts, and all additional information, address

W. O. HUGHART,
Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Muddy roads.

—Bad colds are raging.

—Plentiful supplies of rain now.

—Two weddings will occur soon.

—The frost was very heavy Tuesday morning.

—New photographer in town—over Lyon's store.

—The snow is a foot deep some places on the mountains.

—Postal cards of new design will appear about December 1.

—The woods were full of them on Sunday—hunters, we mean.

—A special term of court began at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

—The window of the *Watchman* office has been repaired by the addition of new glass.

—A large Fairbanks scales is being put in for L. L. Brown at his coal and grain office.

—The coal dealers' harvest days are here and they (the dealers) seem very happy.

—The moon is getting old and don't give any light hereabouts until quite late at night.

—Mr. H. B. Pontius is building an addition to the rear of his residence on Curtin street.

—General Beaver has already been nominated for President by several of our contemporaries.

—Illuminate the fronts of your houses these dark nights, and give the streets a more cheerful aspect.

—Wallace, a 5-year-old son of David Shupp, of Snow Shoe, died last Friday and was buried on Saturday.

—A sister of Mr. D. M. Butts, living at Spruce Creek, was dangerously ill, but we hear that she is better now.

—Mr. John Moore and son came home from a hunting excursion on Saturday with three pheasants and two turkeys.

—The special session of court this week has attracted the usual number of people to town, and the hotels are thronged.

—"Flittings" are noticed on the street every day, impressing us with the belief that our town has quite a moving population.

—Rev. Edward R. Rich, of Baltimore, has accepted a call to become the rector of the Episcopal church at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county.

—We believe that Saturday and Monday were the regular monthly pay days in Snow Shoe and other parts of the coal region of this vicinity.

—Hold on; do not put on your seal skin caps and heavy weight overcoats too early. The weather is not as cold as it will be about Christmas time.

—On Thursday evening a committee of the Huntingdon Presbytery installed Rev. John R. Sansom pastor of the Presbyterian church of Martinsburg, Blair county.

—The *Wathman* believes so thoroughly in patronizing home industries that it wont have its front windows repaired until the Bellefonte Glass Factory resumes operation.

—The sessions of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference, which will meet here in March next will be presided over by Rev. Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Denver, Colorado.

—Mrs. William Lucas, of Coleville, died at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The funeral was from the United Brethren church, this place, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

—Bellefonte looks pretty at night as the bright electric lights are seen from an eminence which commands a view of the entire town. They appear and disappear instantaneously.

—Many people have to pay 25 cents per dozen for eggs. We talked with a gentleman on Friday who uses 25 dozen a week and he has not paid more than 20 cents per dozen this season.

—Mr. Herbert B. Geary, of Hublersburg, died on the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock p. m., and was buried at 10 o'clock on the 8th, in the Union cemetery at Hublersburg, aged 19 years and 6 months.

—The railroad company greatly needs an increase in switching accommodations at the Bellefonte station. It is difficult to manage all the freight and passenger trains sometimes occupying the tracks.

—St. Peter's Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, in Allegheny City, was damaged by fire on Friday evening to the extent of $135,000. It was the costliest church building in Western Pennsylvania.

—The cold weather has not caused the least cessation of work on the new furnace for the Bellefonte Iron Company. Quite an army of men is engaged at the work and operations are being pushed forward at a rapid rate.

—One of the large rolls at the Nail Works was broken on Monday and operations were temporarily suspended until it could be repaired. The employes of Wm. P. Duncan & Co's foundry worked all night for that purpose.

In Memory of William Potter Wilson, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Volunteer.

We publish the following by request:

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Circular No. 10. Series of 1886. Whole No. 141. } Phil'a Nov. 2, 1886.

Read at a Stated Meeting of the Council of the Commandery, Nov. 1, 1886.

WILLIAM POTTER WILSON—First Lieutenant 148th Pennsylvania Infantry, September 1, 1862; Captain, November 15, 1863.

Captain and Aide-de-camp U. S. Volunteers, January 23, 1865; mustered out July 10, 1866.

Captain 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866; unassigned, April 19, 1869; honorably discharged, October 23, 1870.

Brevetted Major U. S. Volunteers, December 2, 1864, "for gallant services during the present campaign before Richmond Va.;" Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for services throughout the war;" Major U. S. Army, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Wilderness, Va."

Elected, January 6, 1869. Class I. Insignia 962.

Born, January 1, 1838, at Potter's Mills, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

Died, August 6, 1886, at Warm Springs, Virginia.

Descended from the bravest and most patriotic of Revolutionary ancestry, on the paternal side from Captain William Wilson, of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, who distinguished himself in Wayne's brilliant assault at the hedge fence on Monmouth battle field, and in the capture at that time of the colors of the Royal Grenadiers, and on the material side from General James Potter, Pennsylvania State Troops, who fought so well at Princeton, and who was reported by General Washington to have been killed on that field, it was natural that Colonel Wilson should inherit from such progenitors the same ardent devotion to the welfare and the glory of his native land.

Before the war he had been devoted to the study of medical science, but on the election of his brother-in-law, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, he became his private secretary. In this position he made hosts of friends by his courteous and affable manners among the leading men of the State. He began his military life as First Lieutenant 148th Pennsylvania Infantry, in September 1862; a year thereafter was promoted Captain of his Company, and brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for good conduct in battle. He performed great and important services on the staff of General Caldwell, at Gettysburg, and distinguished himself greatly in the campaign of the Wilderness and in the fight at Ream's Station, for which he was honored in orders. At the close of the Civil war, he was made Captain and Aide to General Hancock, on whose staff he had been serving under detail since December 20, 1864. In July, 1866, he was appointed Captain in the 21st Infantry, U. S. Army, and in March following was brevetted Major, U. S. Army. In 1870 he was honorably discharged from the Army, and in 1875 engaged in mercantile pursuits in Trenton, New Jersey. For some years he was with John A. Roebling's Sons' Company. For two years past he suffered with an acute form of heart disease, and by medical advice sought rest from all labor and care at the Warm Springs, Virginia. But no relief came, and he passed away quietly on Friday, August 6, 1886.

It is impossible for his personal friends and army comrades who met him for ten years past in business or social life every day, to speak of this genial man in other than words of merited praise. None knew him who did not admire the wise counsels, the determined spirit he exhibited in whatever he believed to be right, the courteous gentleman, always the friend, given to hospitality, the warm hearted advocate of all in distress, and the ardent lover of all who fought by his side in the Civil conflict. His happy fireside filled with domestic love, replete with all that is refined in literary and artistic taste, was a gathering place for all his friends who enjoyed his rare conversational talents, his graphic stories of scenes in which he had been an actor, the sincere hospitality of his generous heart. The army chieftain whom he loved and admired so deeply had but passed away, and now we bid farewell to his own model staff officer—a true soldier in appearance, in every act, up to the last hour of his death.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.
CLARK FISHER,
Chief Engineer, (late) U. S. N.
S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V.
Committee.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG, U. S. V., *Commander.*
JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V., *Recorder.*

—Tramps are numerous, and they seem to enjoy this weather, generally finding a warm place in which to stay at night.

Patronize the Home Trade.

It is the privilege of our citizens to buy where they please, but a certain obligation and duty devolves upon the citizens of this town to patronize Bellefonte merchants. It is a mistake to send away to the city, and it is unpatriotic to the town to do so even if goods can be obtained from the city at smaller prices than they are procured here. You know there is a patriotism to one's country and another and yet stronger patriotism to one's town, even if the dictionary definition of the word don't give exactly that meaning. Every citizen of a town should desire its prosperity. The citizen who sends to the cities for his personal or family supplies of dry goods, groceries, furniture or printing loses one of the strongest claims he possesses for the good will of his fellow citizens.

On the other hand, all trades people and manufacturers owe a duty to those whom they expect to be their patrons. They must meet the wants of the trade. The dealer has no right to say, "I haven't got it," when a request is made for a certain kind of goods. He is expected to give his customers the benefit of the best goods at lowest prices. This is done in Bellefonte.

A Mutilated Hand.

The Centre county *Times* says: "A young man by the name of Harry Crouse, of Aaronsburg, met with a serious accident last Thursday evening while engaged in the Beaver-Patton ratification at Aaronsburg. He was holding the plugging pin while another party was pounding a wad of paper and puter-sand in the cannon, when the pin broke through the paper and ignited the powder, discharging the load. The pin having a battered end passed through his hand, tearing the little finger entirely off from his hand, and the finger next to it was broken at a couple of places, and terribly lacerated the entire hand. Fortunately no other persons were hurt, but quite a number were knocked over. The cannon was then filled with dynamite and literally burst to pieces. The next day pieces of the cannon weighing 12 pounds were picked up quarter of a mile from where it stood."

The Internal Revenue.

A Washington dispatch says the commissioner of internal revenue has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, $116,902,869 as compared with $112,421,121 for the year 1885. The statement of withdrawals for consumption during the past year as compared with the preceding year shows a large increase in all articles of taxation except snuff, of which there was a decrease. The principal increase was in cigars, cigarettes and spirits distilled from grain. The cost of collection during the year was $4,299,435, being about 3-6 per cent. of the amount collected during the previous year. The cost is about 3-9 per cent of the amount collected.

Surprised on His 45th Birthday.

J. H. Pennington, who lives near Fillmore, was 45 years of age on Wednesday, November 10. Perhaps Mr. Pennington did not remember anything of that fact, but his wife and daughters did and they planned a way to bring it very vividly and pleasantly to his recollection. About 2 o'clock people began to arrive at the house, and they continued to come until thirty persons thronged the residence. Each one brought a suitable present which was presented to Mr. Pennington as a testimonial of respect. A table was spread and laden with good things. The occasion was marked by much merriment and good feeling, and it is the universal wish that the surprised and honored host may live to enjoy many more similar anniversaries.

Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., November 15, 1886:

Howard Austin, Albert Austin, Junie Beck, Mrs. Mollie Bottorff, R. C. Consol, John H. Currin, John Dubs, Lewis Eannuty, Mrs. Harriet Pracker, Richard Gunsallus-2, Mrs. Sarah Haines, Nancy Henle, Edmund Harman, Mrs. Mary E. Lytle, Miss Nancy Lingaton, Theo. Reamer, Geo. Shaffer, Miss Laura Saunes, Geo. Stover, Albert Warfel.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, P. M.

Exchange Talk.

It is extremely interesting to hear the operatives in the telephone exchange carry on a disjointed conversation with callers. Monday morning it seemed something like this: "You have three; I have six." "That's a mistake; excuse me please." "Twenty-three wants the telegraph office." "He's in such a hurry, he wont wait." "Judge Hoy—D. S. Keller—yes." "Good morning Jessie."

—We have had a very productive season; there are plenty of most of farm product; everything we need to buy for our comfort is cheap and it does seem as though there need be no suffering in the country from the lack of the necessities of life. In our large cities there is more or less suffering every winter; but this should be remedied in some way, for none should lack for food and clothing in this land of plenty.

Locals Collected To-day.

The congregations which gather in the Methodist church these evenings are increasing in proportions and interest. Meetings are held in the church room up-stairs. All the members of that church and others throughout the town will find it of benefit to attend these meetings.

William Walker, John Richner and John Shetram, all of Huntingdon, have been arrested for burglary. They have been concerned in several robberies, the latest being that of last Saturday night.

Mrs. Dorothy Africa, wife of Hon. J. Simpson Africa, died at her home in Huntingdon on Monday morning at 7.15 o'clock.

Mr. Perry Steele, Sr., continues to meet with encouraging success in digging for iron ore on the land of Shannon Boal.

On the occasion of Superintendent Westfall's visit in his special car to-day, he was accompanied by a party of gentlemen.

A new use for the tobacco plant is said to have been discovered. Its stems and waste, it is claimed, are equal to linen rags in the manufacture of paper. Tobacco waste costs less than $10 a ton, linen rags $70 and $80. There is no expense in assorting the former, and very little shrinkage, as against the loss of one-third of rags. The yearly tobacco waste is estimated by the census reports at from three to four million of pounds.

Not a Quorum Present.

The members of council who were in attendance on Monday evening were Robert Hepburn, William Hillibish, Ed. Brown, Jr., and S. A. Brew. Mr. Mitchell, the clerk, was there, and also Thomas Shaughensey, the street commissioner. There was not a quorum and consequently the only item of business transacted was the approval of bills.

It seems that there is important business pending and the members of council should attend to it promptly and regularly. The position of councilman is nothing but a loss to the person who fills it, but there is a strange and inexplicable desire to become a member of that body, and having been elected, the conscientious councilman will attend to the business of the borough with as much faithfulness as he attends to his own affairs. During the exciting election time the absence of members from council was more excusable than it is now when everything is quiet.

Christmas Tidings.

Nature, for several days past, has presented a half-holiday aspect. With another fall of snow and slightly colder weather, we can easily imagine that we are in the full flow of a gay Christmas tide. It is the season of the year when everybody feels, looks and acts their liveliest. This is because the change of the atmosphere naturally brings about such a condition, and the approach of the holiday season awakes joyful impulses. The stores, in harmony with this change, assume a bright appearance, and homes seem more comfortable and cheery. Humanity does not live so much out doors as it did, and when it does emerge on the streets, activity characterizes all its movements. Perhaps all this change is produced by the religious event which the season commemorates, and the churches tell the "Christmas Tidings," which give permanent joy to those who hear and heed.

Pushing Work by Electric Light.

Our extensive grain and coal merchant, L. L. Brown, has just caused to be erected at his office a Fairbanks' Standard scale, to weigh a wagon and team together. It is the longest scale in this section, being twenty-two feet. Mr. Brown is always among the first to add improvements. As an example of the quick work in putting in this scale, it may be added that most of it was done by the aid of electric light placed there at night. Mr. William Burnside is the enterprising agent in this section for the Fairbanks Company, and there are numerous evidences of his push and progress in the scales recently put in for many business establishments in Centre and adjoining counties.

Two Superstitions.

Now that chickens are eaten so numerously and the "wish bone" is ardently looked for by each young lady, it may be well to remind the lucky one who gets it that the first gentleman passing through a doorway, over which is a "wish bone" means that he and the lady putting it there will be married within a year. If nine stars are counted for nine successive nights, the next single gentleman that meets the fair one who did the counting is entitled to her heart, hand fortune, if he is only brave enough to ask it.

—Quite a casuality occurred at the Glass Factory on Saturday morning. A temporary structure had been built over the old furnace to protect it from the elements. But the structure did not effect the purpose and the rain so softened the walls of the furnace that they fell in, ruining ten pots which were believed to be in good condition. This will be about $800 loss.

—The men engaged in putting in the new weighing scales in front of Lawrence Brown's coal office did not cease work when darkness came last night. By the aid of artificial light they continued working until quite a late hour, Mr. Brown being in great haste to have the work completed.

—When the people of State College learned that their train would arrive at Bellefonte hereafter at 5 o'clock p. m. instead of 6 they were delighted because they contemplated the advantage it would be for them to be able to connect with the 5:20 train west. When, however, they head that the former 5:20 train had been changed to 4:22 o'clock they groaned in agony of spirit. If they journey west they must stay in Bellefonte all night or wait till next morning to commence the journey. This state of affairs suits the Bellefonte people well as they like to keep State College folks over night.

—The Presbyterian Sabbath School are making preparations for a church sociable and entertainment to be held in the chapel on Thanksgiving evening. Vocal and instrumental music will be among the attractions, and Gen. Beaver has also consented to give a practical talk on sights and incidents connected with his recent trip to the Pacific Coast. An admission fee of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children will be charged, and the proceeds are to be devoted towards the purchase of music books for the School and an instrument for the Infant Class Room.

—We believe that some of the writers for weekly papers of this town and for Sunday papers that are brought here from the cities are interfering in matters which should not concern them and with which they have nothing to do. They intimate that there are instances of conjugal infelicity in Bellefonte. This is of course, merely sensational. There are no such instances in Bellefonte. Domestic peace and bliss pervades all Bellefonte homes. Those who write of such affairs themselves deserve punishment.

—There are several bad places in the pavements and boardwalks which should be repaired at once. One notably bad place in the pavement on the east side of Allegheny street always, in soft, wet weather, contains a pool of water. A young gentleman stepped into this place twice a few nights ago, splashing his trousers. A board has disappeared from the walk on the north side of Lamb St., and our reporter stepped into the hole Sunday night and thought for a second that he was going on through to China.

—The Kismet Club do not occupy the room above Mr. Meek's office now. There was a time when they did occupy the room, but that time is ended. They moved out on Saturday and 'tis said they took their wonderful accumulations of statuary and bric-a-brac along with them. They have not yet obtained a permanent location. Mr. Collins will become the occupant of the room. Mr. Collins is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian-Jacksonian-Cleveland stripe, and has promised not to indulge in statuary.

—The services in all the churches on Sunday were up to the average in interest and instruction. Is it not strange that so many valuable lessons given from the pulpit do not work a great change for the better in people's lives. Oh, what pearls of truth we let fall, unused! What excellent lives we might lead if we would allow these lessons to influences our actions! A worse fate will justly be visited upon those who do not heed, than was the punishment inflicted upon Sodom and Gomorrah.

—What the *News* says of Renovo is doubly applicable to Bellefonte, viz, that if our people will take a walk around our town and look in our dry-goods, millinery and fancy stores, they will be satisfied that there is no necessity for going to Philadelphia or Baltimore to purchase. There is ample stock and variety from which to select, and purchases can be made below city prices. We should carry out our profession of protecting home industry and home capital.

—Judge Johnston, of Cambria county, has refused a hearing in the habeas corpus case of the Commonwealth against Joseph McDonald, John Good, John Lamer and Daniel A. Miller, charged with laying obstruction on the Cresson & Clearfield railroad and has committed them to jail in default of $1,000 bail each. The friends of the prisoners will endeavor to secure them bail. Their hearing will come off in the December court.

—Mr. John Dougherty, of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, died on Friday night. Mr. Dougherty invented and introduced the portable iron section boats and devised the incline plane whereby the boats could be transferred to and from the cars. He is credited with suggesting the route of the Pennsylvania railroad. He engaged in many railroad and furnace enterprises, most of which were visionary and proved unsuccessful.

—John Hughes, who served on the man-of-war Essex during the war in 1862, is dead. He died at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, and was 91 years old. So far as known there is but one survivor left of those who did service on the Essex, Major Elliott, of Lewistown, Pa., the oldest printer in the state, who recently celebrated his 94th birthday.

—Mrs. William Lucas, of Coleville, whose death is recorded elsewhere, was 38 years of age. She leaves a husband and six children. Her disease was comsumption.

Personal Pencilings.

Lee Woodcook, Esq., was in Bellefonte Saturday.

Mr. C. D. Houtz, of Lemont, called on us Friday.

Col. Wilkinson departed Monday evening for the city.

Prof. C. F. Reeves spent a few hours in Bellefonte Saturday.

Mrs. Emanuel Ishler, of Altoona, is visiting friends in Boalsburg.

Hon. James P. Coburn was looking at court in this place this week.

Mr. Thomas Newell, formerly of this place, is now visiting in town.

Miss Etta Mattern spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Tyrone.

Rev. Crittenden, the Sunday-school missionary, visited Lock Haven on Friday.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin arrived in town Wednesday, after an absence of about a week.

Judge Samuel Linn, of Williamsport, has been spending several days in this place.

Samuel M. Hall, of Eagleville, expects to move to Jersey Shore to work in the car shops.

E. B. Morris, Esq., a prominent legal gentleman from Philadelphia, was in town yesterday.

Judge Hugh Cummin, of Lycoming county, was looking at Bellefonte this week in its autumnal beauty.

Mrs. Mullen, wife of Capt. Amos Mullen, returned on Wednesday from Philadelphia, where she spent several weeks.

Lieutenant-Governor-elect William T. Davies, of Bradford county, is at present in Bellefonte, a guest at the Brockerhoff House.

Mr. Clevan Dinges, of Centre Hall, will go to Williamsport to enter Lundy's insurance agency. Mr. Dinges is a bright young man.

Mr. Rapp, of Snow Shoe, has been handling the lightning in the telegraph office here during the two days absence of Mr. Clark.

Mr. Harry Teats, the grocer, is going to Curwensville to engage in business. He expects to leave for that place in about a week.

G. Guyer Mattern, the ex-candidate for the assembly, circulated among his friends in town on Tuesday. He looks as happy as if he had been elected.

Geo. A. Moore, a representative of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., of New York, called this morning, and went from here to Centre Hall.

Miss Cleve and Miss Morris, two of Bellefonte's loveliest daughters, departed Thursday morning to spend a week in the family of Superintendent Roberts at Renovo.

Mrs. Ogden, who is well known in Bellefonte, having resided here as a teacher in the Bellefonte Academy several years ago, and who since that time has been a missionary in West Africa, is now visiting friends in this place. We hear that she expects to return to Africa.

—The cases announced for trial during the present week were only such as Judge A. O. Furst could not preside over by reason of his previous connection with them and Judge Hugh Cummin, of Lycoming county, presided. The business was so quickly dispatched that all the jurors were discharged the first day except the twelve on the case George Reeser vs. The Commonwealth Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A verdict was rendered for $998 in favor of the plaintiff. The other cases were continued. Court being ended, Judge Cummin returned to Williamsport with Superintendent Westfall and party Tuesday afternoon.

A Dwelling House Blown to Pieces by Natural Gas.

At Latrobe, in this State, on Thursday, the handsome frame residence belonging to Mr. Reuben Baker and located on the hill at that place, was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas. The gas had been put in the previous day by the Philadelphia company. The walls of the building were blown asunder and the roof fell in. The cause of it has not been discovered. By remarkable good fortune none of the family was in the house at the time or loss of life would have been the result. The loss is about $10,000.

—The evening of the 18th instant (Thursday) will be eventful. The new hall of the Grand Army post at Stormstown will be dedicated with a camp-fire and a variety of enjoyable exercises incident to such an occasion. It will also be the time for the marriage of Miss Adele Clerc, daughter of Rev. Dr. Clerc, of Philipsburg, to George William Ogden.

—The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. William Lucas, of Coleville, were held in the United Brethren church at 2 o'clock this afternoon, many mourners being in attendance. The interment was in the Union cemetery.

—Bayard & Cunningham will put down a patent concrete pavement at the northwest corner of Diamond Square, near the Dale Brothers law office.

—The next session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, to be held in this place, will begin on the 10th, of March.